Weather

Overcast, misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 69.4 and the minimum 39.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 68.9 and 47.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America and Europe, Wenatchee, Apr. 9.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Amboise, 11 a.m. tomorrow.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Bay State, Apr. 4.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Amazone, 2 p.m. tomorrow.

NO. 3271 VOL XII — Registered at the Chinese P. O. in China" "with special marks privileges for transmission — 壬戌年三月初六日 — SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922 — 大正十一年四月二日 — 第三種郵便物認可 — 20 CENTS

WAR CLOUDS IN NORTH STIR APPREHENSION OF OFFICIALS

Cabinet Men Want To Move Capital To Tientsin

PUZZLE FOR HSU

Fears Friendship Between Chang And Canton

BY JOSEF W. HALL
(Staff Correspondent of the CHINA PRESS*)*

Peking, April 1.—While pretending to endorse the rapprochement that apparently is developing between Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden and the Canton administration, President Hsu Shih-chang is in reality greatly opposed to the new alliance in the fear that his own position may be jeopardised. He prefers to work with Wu Pei-fu, but the ascending influence of Marshal Chang in the Peking Region compels the president to adopt this attitude.

The suggestion of the Cabinet secretaries to remove the seat of Government from Peking to Tientsin indicates that serious apprehension is being felt by the ministers.

The Chief Executive is fostering a friendship between the principal commander of the Fengtien troops on this side of the Great Wall, General Chang Ching-hui, and Wu Pei-fu. However, it is believed that General Wu must act immediately in order to prevent Chang Tso-lin and Chang Ching-hui from winning over the support of Tsao Kun and Tsao Jui of Chihli and Tien Chung-yu of Shantung, who are at present nominally on his own side.

Wu Pei-fu has been trying for the last few weeks to avoid the reponsibility of precipitating a war which Chang Tso-lin appears to be inevitably forcing upon him. If Wu resorts to an appeal to arms, the outbreak will be sudden.

The clerks of the Ministry of War have again gone on strike on account of the non-payment of their salaries.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 1.—At a reception to the foreign community of Mukden on March 28, General Chang Tso-lin gave a long explanation of his reunification policy, adding that General Wu Pei-fu was the only outstanding obstacle; that General Wu must be suppressed and, furthermore, that he must be made to disgorge the revenues he had seized. General Chang concluded by stating that fighting might be expected on the Yangtsze within a month.

This last ambiguous statement may refer to the possibility of a conflict with the South as it is unlikely that hostilities between Generals Chang and Wu would occur on the Yangtsze but it is pointed out that in that case the statement conflicts with the assertion that General Wu is the only obstacle to reunification, which conveys the impression that an agreement with the South is in sight.

General Chang Tso-lin, however, is notorious for the ambiguous phrasing which often discounts the value of his utterances which are otherwise of the greatest importance.

American Chamber To Discuss Vital Matters At Meeting

Important matter for discussion will come before a general meeting of members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China to be held Monday evening, April 10, at the Union Club at 5:15 p.m.

The business to be transacted includes reference to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the Tariff Revision, and the basis for ad valorem duty.

Russian Ballet Will Appear At Cercle Sportif

The Thursday tea dance at the Cercle Sportif Francais will be preceded by a program of eight dances by the well-known artists of the Russian ballet, Madame Koulichevskaia and her troupe.

Members are requested to make application to the manager before the 7th of April, in order that the proper accommodations may be provided.

Chef Will Phone Aquarium On Ship To Get Fresh-Water Fish For Diners

WHEN the steamship George Washington, an American operated ship, sailed for a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean, carrying eighty-four millionaires, it started an innovation in steamship service by installing a fresh-water fish aquarium, from which the passengers may order trout or any kind of fresh-water fish. There was a goodly number of unmarried girls aboard, so something besides fish—perhaps a millionaire or two—may also be caught during the voyage.

DELEGATES TO GO TO PEKING TODAY FOR CONFERENCE

175 World Student Christian Federation Members Pass Through Shanghai

About 175 delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation conference will leave Shanghai this morning for Peking by the 7:35 o'clock train. About 75 of the delegates are women. For some days past the delegates have been gathering in Shanghai from Canton, Amoy, Swatow, Foochow, Hangchow, Shaoshing, Ningpo and other cities in China, while there has been a sprinkling of arrivals from abroad.

A reception, which was a very pleasing function, was held yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A., 11a Quinsan Road, where the various representatives became acquainted and discussed the important work which will be taken up.

The party leaving here this morning will travel North from Pukow by special train, arriving at Ching Hwa College on Monday night. The conference will begin on Tuesday afternoon and will continue until the following Sunday night. Following the conference a party of delegates from the different countries will visit Shanghai.

In the reports of the 26 National movements which compose the Student Christian Federation, every country without exception reports a keen interest on the part of the students in social problems and service. The problems are varied enough—the native and Cape colored questions in South Africa; industrial and imperial questions in Britain; famine relief in Austria; the relationship of the academic and labor classes in Sweden; the education of illiterates in China, the Agrarian movement and frontier education in Canada.

In many cases students have spent their vacations working in factories to get some idea of what the manual laborer experiences. Judging by the reports internationalism is also evidently very vivid in the minds of students. A speaker who ignores this most imminent of all topics is not very likely to draw a student audience. Every country except Australia and South Africa report the attendance at conferences of students from anything from 8 to 26 other countries. Through these contacts men and women in the universities are seeing the problems of other nations as personal and often bitter.

SILK PRICES UP

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 31.—Canton reports a marked rise in the price of silk owing to a big demand for Number Thirteens, which are quoted at $1,600 per picul.

ENGINEERS HERE FOR CONFERENCE STARTING MONDAY

Interesting Program Planned By Chinese And American Association

The program for the third annual convention of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, which opens here tomorrow with delegates from various parts of the country in attendance promises much of interest to the general public as well as to the engineering fraternity in the Far East.

Some fifty American and Chinese engineers from Peking, Tientsin and other Northern cities, will be present for the opening dinner tomorrow evening, most of them having already arrived in Shanghai. The dinner will take place at the Oriental Cafe, Nanking Road, and local officials will be present to welcome the visitors to the city.

The program for the four days of the convention will include, besides the usual business, a number of important papers by local and visiting engineers and trips to industrial plants and points of interest in connection with engineering work both in Shanghai and in adjacent cities. The program for the convention, meetings of which are open to the public, is as follows:

MONDAY, APRIL 3

Registration, 2 to 4 p.m. Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road. Chinese Dinner, 7:30 p.m., at Oriental Cafe Nanking Road West of Chekiang Road (Sincere Building).

TUESDAY, APRIL 4

Special Trips—Assemble at 9:30 to visit Shanghai International Testing House, 10 A Hongkong Road; Leave Testing House at 10:30 to visit Sewage Disposal Experiment Station, Kinnear Road; 1 to 2 p.m. open for tiffin.

Business Session, 2 to 2:30 including President's Address.

Addresses. 2:30 to 4 p.m.

"Shanghai Harbor Developments," by H. Von Heidenstam, Engineer in Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

"Municipal Development in Kwantung Province," by Mr. Tse Tsok-kai.

Interval for tea 4 to 4:30.

Industrial Films, 4:30 to 5:30.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5

Inspection of Industrial Plants. Assemble at Headquarters at 9 p.m. to take automobiles for Riverside Power Plant of the Shanghai Municipal Council; 11:15, arrive at the Hou Sung Cotton Mill.

Tiffin at Union Club, 12:30.

1:45 p.m. take automobiles for China General Edison Lamp Factory at 15 Robison Road.

3:00 p.m. take automobiles from Robison Road to visit Nanyang College, going via St. John's University.

Tea at Headquarters at 4 p.m.

Addresses, 4:30 to 6 p.m.

"Mining Laws," arranged by Mr. T. C. Terrill and Mr. Ting.

"University of Communications and the Educational Outlook" by S. Y. Chen.

"Material Standardisation," by

(Continued on Page 12)

ARNOLD TO BE AMERICAN DELEGATE ON TARIFF BOARD

Appointment Cabled To Peking From Washington

COMING MONDAY

Name Of Alternate To Be Telegraphed Later

BY JOSEF W. HALL
(Staff Correspondent of the CHINA PRESS*)*

Peking, April 1.—Washington has cabled the appointment of Julean Arnold as the principal American delegate on the International Tariff Commission that will meet in Shanghai to revise the Chinese tariff in accordance with the decision reached at the Washington conference. The name of his alternate will be cabled shortly, it was announced.

Mr. Arnold will start for Shanghai Monday.

American Returned Students Start New Drug Store On Maloo

Eagle Drug Company Opens On Nanking Road On April 6

The Eagle Drug Company, Incorporated, announces the opening of their new prescription pharmacy at P527 Nanking Road on Thursday morning, April 6. The company is capitalised at $50,000 and is promoted by American returned students. It is under the management of Dr. S. Henshaw Jee.

Dr. Jee, a graduate of California and Columbia as well as New York university, has had over ten years of practical experience in some of the largest pharmacies in America. He was one of the first Chinese pharmacists to secure a license from the United States Government.

Gen. Tang Chi-yao Enters Yunnanfu

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 1.—A foreign despatch from Yunnan dated March 25 reports that General Tang Chi-yao entered Yunnanfu on that day and assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief last Sunday.

Brigands killed General Ku Ping-chen on March 25.

SOVIET REBUFFED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 1.—In the course of an interpellation in the Chamber, M. Poincare referred to the numerous indirect messages recently received from the Soviets suggesting joint arrangement in connection with the Genoa Conference, to which, he said, he had replied declining to act separately from Great Britain and Italy.

GEN. HAAN RETIRES

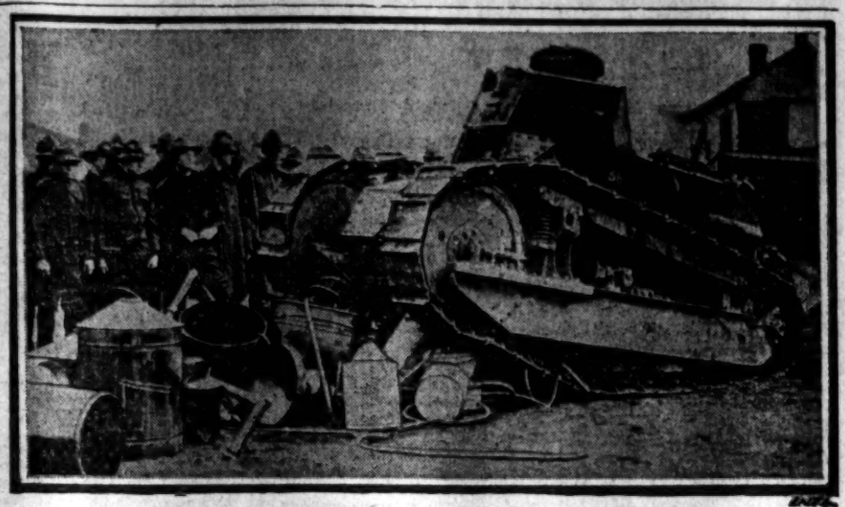
(China Press Service)

Washington, March 30.—Major General W. G. Haan, president of the army reclassification board, today went on the retired list, ending thirty-six years' of military service. General Haan served in both the Philippines and France, establishing a noteworthy record in both campaigns.

TO ADVERTISERS

COVER THE ENTIRE FIELD
THE CHINA PRESS
(Morning and Sunday)
Certified Circulation
5269
THE EVENING STAR
Certified Circulation
1691
Total, Morning, Evening and Sunday, as certified by Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
6960

Army Tank Destroys Moonshine Stills Taken In Raid



IT was high-powered booze captured by National Guardsmen in a raid on illicit stills in the mountains near Newport, Ky. And so Uncle Sam's highest-powered machine of destruction was used to smash the booze-making paraphernalia. Here we see an army tank trampling the bulky boilers and intricate copper coils.

Tung-sih Cult At Peking Most Popular Of Faiths

By Elsie McCormick

Up in Peking, where there are Buddhists and Baptists, Methodists and Mohammedans, the most flourishing faith of all seems to be the cult of the tung-sih. There are both advantages and disadvantages in belonging to it; the chief advantage being that it doesn't interfere with your loyalty to other creeds and the disadvantage that it is one of the most expensive cults in the world in which to maintain a membership. Religions that collect a mere tithe of one's yearly income are pikers by comparison; the cult of the tung-sih assesses its members at least one-half. There is no definite ceremony of initiation: you drift into it so gradually from your first position of contemptuous amusement that you don't realise the transition until you are too thoroughly converted to withdraw.

The regular ritual of the cult takes place four times a month at the Temple of Lung Fu Ssu, with private devotions every day in various holes in the wall from the Tartar City to the West Gate. The name, tung-sih, which we understand means simply "small object," is applied to anything that defies other classification. It includes, for instance, Thibetan dagobas in miniature, with blotchy-looking turquoise scattered here and there, globular brass lanterns that refuse to hold a light, one-eyed Kwan-yins, Buddhas that evidently just returned from a night out, and little carved nuts which are purchased in quantity by larger nuts that are not carved.

THE PUZZLED GUEST

Five minutes after a newcomer arrives in a strange home, his host or hostess pulls out something grimy and battered that evidently started as a box before it decided to be a vase. "How do you like it?" queries the host, just as if it looked like something. "It's very nice," you murmur politely, after taking a quick look to see if its owner is really sober. "What is it for?"

"Oh, I don't know; it's just a tung-sih," responds your host, following the treasure with half a dozen others that are even more useless-looking than the first one.

You are inclined at first to put your host down as an amiable person with a few tiles loose on the topmost story of his pagoda. Visits to other homes, however, convince you that he is only one of a large cult and that the accumulation of tung-sihs is the chief industry of the city outside of rubbing dust off of faces with cold cream and of trying to decide whether to fold calling cards down the centers or to turn down a corner when presenting them in person.

Eventually, of course, one of the members of the cult takes you to the Lung Fu Ssu fair and you get a little light on just how they got that way. You crowd through groups of Manchu women buying little red worsted monkeys to wear in their hair, you elbow coolies watching the juggling of red-tufted spears, you pass the table where they retail finecombs, and you eventually come upon the stalls where the tung-sih cult has set up its altars. You can always pick these stalls by the wild look in the eyes of the surrounding foreigners and the half-grown coolies who trail them with baskets to carry the spoils.

PEKING SNUFF BOTTLES

It is at these stands that one observes the famous Peking snuff-bottles. If the bottles were a little larger they might hold a flower or two; if their interior was not so nearly solid they might make good receptacles for perfume or toilet water. But being quite free from the onus of usefulness, they rank as Number One tung-sihs and are treasured accordingly. Some of them are made of clouded amber, some are white with red veins raised in a semi-precious stone, some are porcelain, a few are of transparent rock-crystal, and others, made of nothing in particular, are merely ugly. No matter what their composition, however, pocket-books of tung-sih collectors always break into a perspiration when their owners pass the stalls.

Anything Thibetan seems to exert a peculiar fascination on the members of the cult. This is probably because Thibetan objects seems to be useless. The dagobas, being solid, can't be used for either a bird-cage or a dog-house, and the hundred-armed goddesses can't even button their own gowns up the back. We have a string of Thibetan prayer-beads that we wore at a party one night and mah-jongged four times in succession, which suggests a possible utility. We are going to try them on the Spring Meet, however, before presuming to feel sure.

It might be of interest to tung-sih enthusiasts to share a bit of information that we received from a curio authority in the North. Practically all the Thibetan articles are made in a few villages not far from Peking, from whence they are exported into Thibet. Perhaps, some of them in the local bazaars make the round trip back to Peking, but the majority, we fear, see about as much of Lhassa as Doctor Cook did of the North Pole.

The process of becoming a member of the tung-sih brotherhood begins when one is about half-way around Lung Fu Ssu. Pausing to look with amusement at a full-grown foreigner bargaining for a one-legged goddess, you find a brass-box thrust in your face and hear the price named as ten dollars. "You talkee how much," demands the merchant, clutching at your coat-sleeve as you try to walk away. "Two dollars," you fling at him contemptuously, intending to crush him by the response. "Can do, can do," asserts the stall-keeper eagerly. Before you realise it, the box is thrust into your hands and you are the owner of a tung-sih that is assayed later as being worth seventy-five cents.

From that joint the road to Avernus is as smooth as the Lincoln Highway. Every stall-keeper who sees you with the brass-box in your hand, as innocent of wrapping paper, of course, as Venus di Milo is of

(Continued on Page 2)

CHURCHILL NOT CONFIDENT OVER NEW IRISH PACT

Time To Provide Real Test Of New Treaty, He Says

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 1.—With a view to ascertaining the real position of the Irish Republican Army, General Headquarters have issued a proclamation requesting loyal officers and men to report before the evening of April 1.

London, March 31.—In the debate today in the House of Commons on the House of Lord's amendments to the Irish Treaty Bill, Mr. Winston Churchill was given an ovation when he paid a tribute to the courage and goodwill of Sir James Craig and his colleagues during the critical juncture.

He said that Ulster had lent a helping hand to the Irish Free State, the cause of peace, Ireland and the whole of the Empire, the value of which it was impossible to overestimate, with its hope of co-operation between the North and South.

He stated that the measures to restore order in Belfast, if successful, would enormously strengthen the supporters of the Irish Treaty Bill and that our obligations and pledges to Ulster would therefore be redoubled.

Referring to the House of Lord's amendments, Mr. Churchill said that the Government was unable to consent to the slightest alteration in the Treaty because any alteration would be used by enemies of the Irish Provisional Government to confuse the issue and mislead public opinion. The only exception was that the Government had agreed to the amendment as regards the time given Ulster to exercise her option of joining the Free State.

Mr. Churchill depreciated any undue elation by saying that a long period of anxiety and uncertainty was ahead, but, he went on to say, he was confident of the good faith and goodwill of the Irish signatories but less confident of their power to carry out their wishes against deadly foes.

Captain Charles Craig gave an assurance that the Ulster Government would do everything possible to co-operate with the Provisional Government to restore peace.

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31. — Royal assent was given to the Irish Treaty bill, after the amendments to the bill had been adjusted between the two Houses of Parliament.

(China Press Service)

London, March 31.—The Irish Agreement provides as follows:

First:—Peace is declared.

Second:—The Governments of North and South Ireland agree to co-operate in every way possible for the restoration of peaceful conditions.

Third:—The Belfast police shall be reorganised and a special police be created in mixed districts to be composed of half Catholics and half protestants. An advisory committee will assist in the selection of the Catholic police. Arms shall be deposited in the barracks when not in use. Searches for arms will be made by parties composed half of Catholics and half Protestants.

Fourth:—The Ulster government will establish a special court

(Continued from Page 12)

HALF MILLION COAL MINERS IN AMERICA CEASE WORK

All Efforts To Avert Great Strike Futile

WAGES, BIG ISSUE

Men Demand That War Scale Be Retained, Or Increased

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 31.—America tonight is on the verge of what is expected to prove one of the most desperate industrial conflicts in the nation's history. The coming of daylight tomorrow, will, it is expected, witness complete cessation of work by the 500,000 union coal miners, all attempts at arbitration of the existing wage dispute having fallen through.

From more than one standpoint, the strike will be unique. For the first time union leaders of America have taken into cognisance the force of public opinion.

It was for this reason that they decided to call their strike with the oncoming of warm weather in order to work no hardship on the small consumer, and it is for this reason that strict orders have gone forth to coal mining districts throughout the nation that violence must be averted at all costs.

NON-UNION WORKERS

Both the union chiefs and mine owners face the struggle in an optimistic frame of mind. It is officially estimated that present coal stocks in the United States will last fifty-one days, and the operators are making extensive preparations for engaging non-union workers. Large industries generally are prepared to withstand complete cessation of coal production for a period of from sixty to 120 days.

The leaders of the workers, on the other hand, declare that in addition to the 500,000 men enrolled in the union, at least 100,000 non-union men will join them in their demands and that the industry will be paralysed completely.

The dispute is one of long standing and is typical of the clashes between labor and capital brought about by post-war conditions and the attempt on the part of capital to get back to a "normal" wage basis.

MINERS ARE FIRM

The miners stand firm in their demands that the present wage basis be retained, with a twenty percent increase for anthracite tonnage workers and an increase of a dollar a day for anthracite day workers. The operators declare that there can be no increase in wages and that there must be a reduction.

All hope of government intervention in the matter ended with the announcement by Secretary of Labor Davis that the government had not changed its "hands off" policy. The House labor committee discussed asking President Harding to invite the operators and miners to confer, but no action was taken.

John Moore, legislative agent for the miners, told the committee that the union men were willing to confer, but indicated an unwillingness to suspend the strike orders.

A meeting of anthracite operators and miners at New York adjourned today after failing to avert the strike. Although district union leaders at the conclusion of the conference declared that the strike will be one hundred percent peaceful, they announced that virtually every colliery was being surrounded by barbed wire and barricaded by the operators.

Indianapolis, March 31.—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers estimated that 500,000 union men and 100,000 non-union miners in twenty states will lay down their picks tonight. The strikers plan to leave the pump men at work to prevent the flooding of the mines.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, April 1.—Telegrams from various mining centers indicate that the men came out at midnight in accordance with the strike order. Kentucky is the only field where work continues, the men's contract running for another year.

The Miners' Union has ordered 13,000 men at various places to remain at work at the pumps et cetera.

Indianapolis, April 1.—The miners' demand for an increase of wages on the expiration of

current wage contracts is mainly responsible for the coal strike which begins today, involving half a million unionist miners and a large number of non-unionists.

The duration of the stoppage is conjectural since the accumulated stocks represent six weeks' supplies and in view of the fact that the approaching warm weather will lessen the consumption. The Government anticipates that the non-unionists will produce fifty percent of the normal output.

With regard to the anthracite fields the negotiators are still endeavoring to fix a new scale while as regards the bituminous fields the Secretary of Labor blames the owners, who repeatedly refused to confer with the workers.

COUNSEL FILES NEW BRIEF IN RUSS FLEET CASE

That the recognised principles of general maritime law should be applied in conection with claims against the Russian Volunteer Fleet is urged in a brief filed with the Mixed Court by Attorney Leonard W. Hartigan, of the firm of Allen & Hartigan. The Mixed Court has placed the vessels of the fleet under injunction and they are being held pending final settlement of claims against them for funds advanced by Messrs. Patstone & Patstone, and legal services rendered the fleet by Mr. Hartigan.

In his brief, Attorney Hartigan points out that maritime cases are more properly those arising under the maritime law, which is not the law of a particular country and does not rest for its character or authority of the peculiar institutions and local customs of any particular country, but consists of certain principles of equity and usages of trade which general convenience and a common sense of justice have established in all the commercial countries of the world to regulate the dealing and intercourse of merchants and mariners in matters relating to the sea.

The lien sought to be enforced in the case at issue, Mr. Hartigan contends, is clearly provided for in the general system of maritime law, and the principle or rule providing for the lien is broad enough to protect all persons rendering services or furnishing supplies necessary for the operation of any ship or vessel.

H.M.S. CARLISLE COMEDIANS TO STAGE MINSTREL

"The Penguins," of H. M. S. Carlisle, will give a variety entertainment and minstrel show, under the auspices of the Navy League, at the Lyceum theater on April 3. The proceeds of the entertainment will be donated to the Grand Fleet Benevolent Fund.

The program will open with an overture by the Penguin orchestra. This will be followed by a song by Harold Binks. Thomas Thompson will give his Irish comedian skit and George W. Williams and Gerald Foley will sing. Other numbers on the program will be James Gerry's light comedy, Roland Jerrett's droll comedy and Albert W. Reynolds' elocution. Monague Blackmore, Hubert Loder and Reginald Body, the jazz trio, will be heard and William Eldrett and Albert York, tramp acrobats will be seen, before the first part of the program closes. The second part will be given over to a real minstrel show.

The president of this Penguin Concert party is Captain E. R. G. R. Evans, C. B., D. S. O. and the general manager is Lieutenant G. A. Cavis Crown.

New American Bank Opened At Chungking

The American-Oriental Bank of Chungking, a Connecticut corporation, opened for business yesterday. Mr. F. J. Raven, president of the Raven Trust Company of Shanghai, which is one of the big stockholders in the new bank, left Shanghai in time to arrive in Chungking for the opening. Mr. Raven is also a director of the American East China Navigation Company, and travelled to Chungking on the new steamer Mei Ren, of that company.

Preventative Medicine.

The tendency of medical science is toward preventative measures. It is easier and better to prevent than to cure. Pneumonia, one of the most dangerous diseases that medical men have to contend with, often follows a cold or attack of the grip. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the pneumonia germ. The longer the cold hangs on, the greater the danger. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the first indication of a cold appears so as to get rid of it with the least possible delay. It is folly to risk an attack of pneumonia when this remedy may be obtained for a trifle.

Sold Everywhere

Tung-sih Cult At Peking Most Popular Of Faiths

(Continued from Page 1)

an overcoat, takes you for one of the cult and follows you with his choicest tung-sihs. Then, too, there is that feeling of wanting to return and get even with the merchant by going to buy something from him at only half its rightful value. This metohd of revenge is in line with that of the man, who, having a grudge against the railroad, got even by buying a return ticket when he didn't intend to come back.

The paradise of the tung-sih hunters is the great annual fair that takes place for fifteen days after Chinese New Year. Here merchants who don't usually attend Lung Fu Ssu spread wares which to the curio-collector at least are of exceptional value. We know people who bought exquisite watches there of the type made by the Chinese under the instruction of the Jesuit fathers. They had small paintings on the backs and were encircled by tiny pearls. They didn't go, however, which fact put them in the tung-sih class, along with brass lions, Mandarin beads and broken incense burners.

Yes, we may as well admit it. We had so many tung-sihs in our trunk when we left that three coolies had to sit on it before it would shut.

Engineers Here For Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. D. E. Douty.

Industrial Films, 6 to 7 p.m.

Nantungchow Trip—Take steamer at ten p.m. (detailed directions later).

THURSDAY, APRIL 6

Guests of Honorable Chang Chien and the Chamber of Commerce of Nantungchow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7

Reach Shanghai from Nantungchow in the morning. The remainder of the day in open.

Banquet at Union Club, 8 p.m. (Speaker to be announced later).

Ladies are welcomed to attend any of the functions of the society, additional charge being made only for the banquet and the Nantungchow trip. The addresses are open to the public.

SPECIAL FOR LADIES

On Tuesday at 2:15 p.m. take automobiles at headquarters to visit Y. W. C. A. Physical Training School. Tea with the American Woman's Club at 4:15 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe. Wednesday 3:30 p.m. take Automobiles at headquarters to visit St. Johns University and St. Mary's. Tea, as guests of Mrs John Ely.

The program for Wednesday afternoon is tentative, pending final arrangements of steamers for Nantungchow. It may be necessary to shift Wednesday afternoon's program to Friday.

Churchill Doubts New Irish Pact

(Continued on Page 1)

for the trial of serious offenses without the use of juries.

Fifth:—Bi-religious committees will be established in Belfast.

Sixth:—Army activities will be (?) in six northern counties.

Seventh:—A further conference shall be called within a month after the Free State constitution is confirmed in an effort to secure Irish Unity.

Eighth:—The Government will secure the return of those expelled from their homes.

Ninth:—The British Government will ask Parliament to pass a grant of £500,000 for relief work in the North of Ireland.

Tenth:—The two governments will appeal to all adherents to refrain from inflammatory speeches.

STEAMER FLOODED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 31.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Japan caught fire last night at the Kowloon Wharf. The foreholds were flooded to save the vessel. Some of the cargo was damaged by the water. Salvaging operations have commenced.

The cargo affected consists of cotton and jute consigned from Calcutta to Kobe. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

McTyeire School

An unusually busy week has just closed at the McTyeire school, beginning on Wednesday with a program given by Miss Hammond, of Wusih, and Mrs. Walker, of St. John's University, on Chinese poetry and its tunes.

Miss Hammond sang several Chinese poems in three tunes, the men's, the women's, and the boys', while Mrs. Walker sang the same poems in the English version which Miss Hammond translated from the Chinese.

On Friday night, the Senior Class gave a party in honor of Miss Park's birthday. There were several guests who enjoyed the entertainment and novelties provided for the occasion.

The Chinese Oratory Club had its first meeting on Saturday. Among the speakers were the Misses Zao Ming-zok, Dau Yoah-jung, Zien Fong-kuh, Chen Chi-yi, Dau Miao-kung, Mo Soo-tsung, Bang Vaung-tsien, Chuh Be-tsieng, Dzung Bei-sih.

DUFF'S SUCCESSOR

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—The King has approved the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in succession to Admiral Sir Alexander Duff.

TRI-WEEKLY TRAINS

(Dalta News Agency)

Chita, March 27.—The through-trains between Cheliabinsk and Verhneudinsk now run three times a week.

WAR RUMOR AND PROPAGANDA IN PEKING ACTIVE

All Leaders Have Own Bureaux Too Disseminate Views Among Populace

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 29.—The last periodical outbreak of sensational rumors of impending hostilities is passing daily and public excitement is diminishing, although no real change in the situation has occurred. The absence of real justification for these rumors makes it plain that they originated to some extent in political propaganda with which Peking reeks.

Practically every leader in China now has his information bureau at the Capital, and the duties of these agents appear to be concerned equally with the dissemination and the acquiring of news. This and the fact that the most important developments are occurring at Mukden, Tientsin and Paotingfu make it extremely difficult to gain authentic information in Peking.

The main thing that emerges today is that General Chang Ching-hual, Tutung of Chahar, has started on his vist to Paotingfu to interview General Tsao Kun with a view to reaching a workable compromise.

General Chang is peculiarly suitable for this mission, for he is on good terms with the President, General Chang Tso-lin and General Tsao Kun. Formerly an adherent of General Chin Yung-peng, General Chang Ching-hual has steered a course since the retirement of General Chin which has gained him a reputation for impartiality.

Indeed he is probably the only member of the old Chihli Party (which embraced the Fengtien faction) capable of offering mediation without being suspected of direct personal motives.

There appears to be no doubt that General Tsao Kun is doing his best to avoid a clash of arms. According to an unofficial report General Tsao has offered to summon General Wu to Paotingfu for a discussion on the situation. Prior to General Wu's expression of submission to the wishes of the Paotingfu Supertuchun this report would have been viewed as of little importance, but General Wu's friends in Peking make him appear much less reasonable than he probably is, and much importance is placed in official circles to the efforts of General Chang Ching-hual during his visit to Paotingfu, where he will be in touch at least indirectly with General Wu.

STRIKE FAILS

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 1.—The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has announced that the strike at Adaban (cabled March 29) has collapsed. The malcontents are being repatriated.

Is not the uncertainty of woman her greatest charm?
See GERALDINE FARRAR
in
"THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

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WANT TOMORROW

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To open the door to Prosperity and Independence
To start a saving account

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SHANGHAI—HANKOW—TIENTSIN—HARBIN—VLADIVOSTOK

January 1, 1922

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	G$ 367,300.00	Capital	G$ 700,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds	6,559,500.00	Surplus	12,939,689.34
Government, City, Railroad and other Bonds and Stocks	29,585,360.20	Reinsurance Reserve	17,887,912.10
Cash in Banks and Office	2,044,131.33	Losses in course of Adjustment	6,447,596.00
Premiums in course of collection	7,752,610.87	Commissions and other items	5,217,375.94
Interest Accrued	351,423.57	Reserve for Taxes and Depreciation	3,460,000.00
Due on account of Reinsurance Loss Account	52,247.50		
	G $46,652,573.38		G $46,652,573.38

Surplus of Policy Holders - $13,639,689.34

E. C. Jameson, President
Lyman Candee, Vice President — W. H. Paulison, Vice President
J. H. Mulvehill, Vice President and Secretary — W. L. Lindsay, Secretary
J. D. Lester, Secretary — A. H. Witthohn, Asst. Secretary
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It is, of course, important that you select a company of unquestioned soundness and integrity, whose policy contracts are liberal and honest. This Company, American-chartered and under the direct supervision of strict American insurance laws, is the logical institution to serve your life insurance needs. Our rates are reasonable and our conservative management and ample paid-up capital and surplus are guarantees of security to our policy-holders.

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THE INCREASING POPULARITY

OF OUR MILLINERY AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT

Never in our history in China have we been able to Show such variety of value in Costumes and Millinery, our London and Continental Buyers have excelled this Season in the excellence of Choice and Value, and we have pleasure in advertising a SPECIAL SHOW OF THESE GOODS AS FROM MONDAY, APRIL 3rd, AND CONTINUING THOUGHOUT THE WEEK.

A Smart Tailored Costume of Saxe Garbadine, Trimmed with Black Silk Braid, Similar to Sketch.
Price $89.50

Heavy Cloth Costume in Grey with pin stripe, Special offer.
Price $42.50

Dainty Parisian Models just Received
Price $23.00, 27.50 35.00 39.50

Ladies Best Quality Colt Patent Colonial. Very Tasteful Buckle. Well Arched Waist, and Perfect Balanced Louis Heel.
Price $22.50

Useful Everyday Hat of blue pedal straw with band of silk ribbon
Price $17.50

Exclusive Modal in Egg Blue Silk Georgette, trimmed forget-me-nots.
Price $55.00

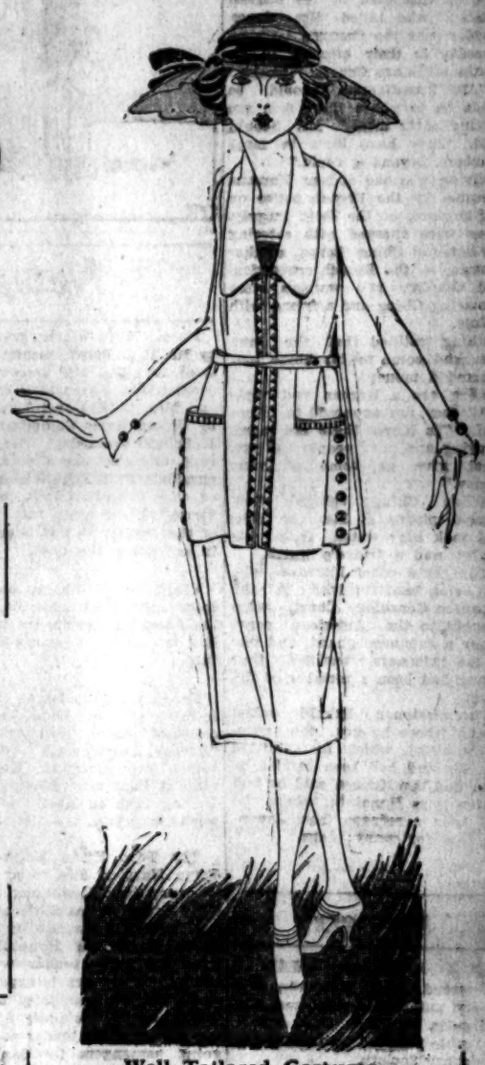
SPECIAL SHOW

LADIES DEP'T FIRST FLOOR

Beautifully Tailored Costume in Navy Blue similar to sketch.
Price $58.50

A large Selection of Untrimmed Straws
Price $8.00, 10.50, 14.50 and 18.50

Ladies Exquisite Quality Bronze Red Colonial. Best London Hand Sewn Beautiful Paste Buckle and Superb Louis Heel. Price $29.50



Well Tailored Costume of all wool Garbadine, Colour Dark Maroon, large patch pockets.
Price $42.50

DRESS GOODS
Ratines in a new range of designs and colours
Price $2.75 per yard

DRESS COODS
TOOTALL'S PIQUE
in White and Plain Colours.
Price $2.95 per yard

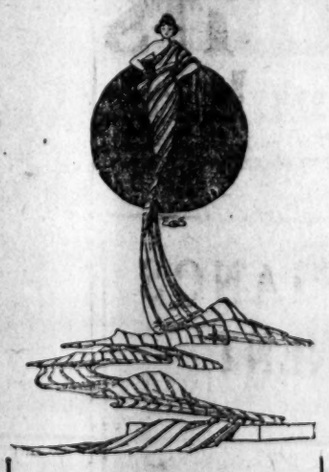
New Assortment of voile dresses similar to sketch in Sky, Pink & Mauve.
Price $25.00

Smart Tailored Costume in grey serge, plain style as sketch.
Price $69.50

SPRING COSTUMES
latest style and cut in Fawn Cloth
Price $54.00

Tennis Skirts Cream Flannel
Black pin stripe pleated.
Price $19.50

Nigger Brown Serge Costumes, with ¾ length Coat, trimmed buttons
Price $48.50



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permanent finish
White $1.95 yard
A Range of 43 Colors
Price $2.15 yard

White Pique Skirt
With 2 pockets, trimmed buttons.
Price $7.50 and $9.50

A LARGE STOCK OF COAT FROCKS
Now showing, latest styles.
Price $45.00 and 55.00

Georgette Afternoon Gowns in a number of charming designs.
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TERMS CASH — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** — **NO CREDIT**

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

URGES PROBE OF SOURCE OF ARMS SUPPLY

An investigation to learn how Korean agitators and robbers obtain the arms with which they provide themselves was urged yesterday by U. S. Commissioner F. J. Schuhl in connection with the hearing of charges of robbery brought against Chang Tsung-nei, a Korean with American citizenship papers. Mr. Schuhl ordered the defendant held for trial on the charges.

A pistol produced in court, which Chang admitted he had carried, was found to be of the same type as that used by the Korean fanatics who killed Mrs. Grace Snyder near the Customs Jetty on Tuesday in their attempt to assassinate Baron General Tanaka.

"An investigation should be made as to where these men are getting their arms," Mr. Schuhl said. "They have them in large numbers, beyond a doubt."

Chang was one of four Koreans arrested by the French police on the morning of the Jetty tragedy. They were charged with entering the home of Ching Shu-pa, another Korean, in the French concession, and stealing two watches after menacing Ching and a friend with pistols.

Ching testified that the four men had come to his home and demanded money.

"You are a Korean and wealthy," they are supposed to have said. "In Korea there are many starving and poor people and you must give us some of your money."

When Ching refused they leveled pistols at him, he said, and took his watch from his pocket, and a friend's watch.

The three other Koreans, who are being held for trial in the Japanese Consular Court, were brought to the American court under a Japanese guard, and one of the prisoners testified that Chang had been a member of the gang.

Commissioner Schuhl asked Chang where he got the automatic pistol, which he admitted was his and had been carried by him, and the Korean said he had gotten it in Honolulu, where he had been a refugee from Japanese rule for many years.

Obituary

REV. JOHN MACGOWAN

Reverend John Macgowan, missionary, author and sinologue, died in London on March 17, according to a cable received by the London Missionary Society.

He came to China 63 years ago and is best known in missionary circles for his splendid work in Amoy and surrounding country. He wrote several books on China, including a history which is one of the standard works relating to this country. He retired from China a few years ago after working over 55 years in the interests of Chinese and foreigners.

Japanese Army Officials Discuss Effects Of New Law

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, March 31.—Today, at the Imperial Court, a joint conference of the Navy and Army and supreme councillors of military affairs was held with Prince Kanin, Marshals Inouye, Togo, Kawamura and Uyehara present, when the reduction of armaments question was deliberated upon.

Inasmuch as the Disarmament Bill, for the reduction of the term of military service to one year and four months and of military expenses by Y40,000,000, has passed the Diet unanimously against it, the War Office is now compelled to compare it with the original proposal, which aims to reduce soldiers by 56,000 and military expenses by Y15,000,000. The military now must decide if there is any chance for reaching the provisions of the original Bill, taking into consideration the adoption of the new method of tactics as well as the reform of military organisation.

The War Office and the Inspector General of Education held a joint meeting yesterday at which opinions were divided, the conservatives asserting that the original Bill of the War Office should be observed, while the progressives argued that the original Bill should be approximated to the Disarmament Bill as much as possible. The meeting adjourned without reaching an agreement. It is expected that many similar sessions will be held.

'Bucket Shoppers' In Cotton Indicted

(China Press Service)

New York, March 30.—Indictments have been returned against six officers and directors of the American Cotton Exchange charging them with the operation of a "bucket-shop."

MUTT & JEFF — No Chance Of Horning In On A World's Series Split Now — By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

MUTT, THE BALL TEAMS ARE STARTING SOUTH AND I'M STILL A FREE AGENT! I'D LIKE TO SIGN UP WITH SOME CLUB. DO YOU KNOW ANY OF THE MANAGERS?
SURE! SLIP ME A TEN SPOT AND I'LL LAND YOU A JOB!
TELL THEM I DON'T WANT A CENT IF I DON'T BAT OVER 350!
LEAVE IT TO ME, JEFF!
MY CONTRACT WITH THE ATHLETICS EXPIRED LAST FALL, AND BELIEVE ME I WAS GLAD TO GET AWAY FROM THAT TAIL-END CLUB! I HOPE MUTT SIGNS ME WITH THE GIANTS OR YANKS!
I CONGRATULATE YOU, JEFF! I GOT YOU A FOUR YEAR CONTRACT WITH THE ATHLETICS!!
I'M RUINED!

News Brevities

Mr. A. Tilton Sterle, represented by Mr. E. E. Selph, received judgment for $250 and interest at 8 percent from November 1 from Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kosel in a ruling by United States Commissioner F. J. Schuhl yesterday. Mr. Sterle sued to collect on a note. Commissioner F. J. Schuhl also ordered the defendants to pay Mr. Sterle $50 counsel fees because of the trouble he had been put to in collecting the debt.

* * *

Chang Tso-lin has just sent eight more apprentices from Mukden to the Shanghai Arsenal to study the fine mechanics of arms manufacture.

* * *

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy board, will speak on "Harbor Development in China" before the American University Club at their next meeting at the Union Club on April 10. The public is invited.

* * *

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Taiyo Maru is due to arrive off Woosung from Hongkong at daylight Saturday, April 8 and will sail for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu the same day. The tender with incoming passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty between 9:30 and 10 o'clock Saturday morning and the tender with outgoing passengers for San Francisco, will leave the jetty Monday afternoon. All heavy baggage and trunks must be delivered to the T.K.K. godown, 9 Kiukiang Road, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Friday, April 7. No trunks or heavy baggage will be taken on the tender.

* * *

Effects of the late Sir Everard Fraser will be sold at auction at the British Consulate-General on tomorrow.

* * *

According to reports from Japan it will cost $500,000 to make repairs to the s.s. Bessie Dollar which was recently badly damaged off the Japanese coast in a storm.

* * *

The Cathay, one of the four vessels built in Shanghai for the United States Shipping Board, which was recently sold to the Robert Dollar Company, sailed from Vancouver for the Far East on March 13, according to word just received here.

* * *

The general meeting of members of the Shanghai Club to confirm the resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting will be held at the club tomorrow at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. W. S. Read will open a discussion on "Trade Depression—It's Reason and Solution" at the Quest Society meeting tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms.

* * *

An extraordinary general meeting to discuss the advisability of selling a portion of the club's property will be held at the British Country Club on April 10.

* * *

Prince Higashi Fushimi has been appointed chief of the committee for the reception of the Prince of Wales at Tokio.

* * *

A shark, nine feet long and four feet in girth, was caught by the crew of the Singapore Cold Storage Company's launch at the entrance to the Empire Dock the other day. Fair sized sharks are quite common in that vicinity, though they are rarely so large as this particular specimen.

* * *

Ford car numbered 2719, driven by a foreigner, and a Central Garage hire car, with a Chinese chauffeur driving, collied Friday afternoon at the corner of Rue Marcel Tillot. The Ford was sideswiped when the automobiles crashed at the intersection of the two streets. A fender saved the Central Garage car, an Overland, from serious damage.

* * *

Chihli troops stationed in Hupeh are withdrawing, according to a Hankow telegram carried by the Dah Tong News Bureau. The public organisations in Hupeh have started a move for the organisation of a disarmament conference, demanding the withdrawal of General Hsiao Yao-nan's troops from Yochow so that no conflict will be made against Hunan.

* * *

General Chen Chiung-ming has delegated Mr. Ma Yu-han to proceed to Hangchow, Chekiang, in return to the visit made by Tu-chun Lu Yung-hsiang's representative to Canton recently. Ma has arrived in Hongkong.

* * *

General Hsu Chung-chi is now marching against Hangchow, Hunan, in connection with the punitive expedition. The forces of General Li Lieh-chun are headed against Kiangsi by way of Laiyang and Anjen.

* * *

We are informed by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, attorney for Mr. R. A. Polliak that the story published in Saturday morning's issue of THE CHINA PRESS that Mr. Polliak was charged with embezzlement of Taels 1,500 from Mr. I. M. Vronsky, a former business partner, is erroneous. According to Mr. Lemiere, Mr. Polliak, who is a Russian, was acquitted and the case dismissed.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn, of Shanghai, left yesterday for Hangchow to spend the week-end.

* * *

The Nile, of the China Mail Steamship Company, will sail from Hongkong on April 4 and will arrive at Woosung on April 6, sailing for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu, on April 7.

* * *

A delegation from the Wusih Chamber of Commerce will be the guests of the American Chamber of Commerce at a tiffin at the Union Club tomorrow.

* * *

Services will be held today at All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (Corner of Rue Chapsal) at 9:30 a.m.—Holy Communion and sermon—preacher, Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D.

* * *

The American Chamber of Commerce has addressed a protest to the American Minister in connection with the proposed new famine surcharges which have been announced as effective from April 21, 1922 for one year.

A Farmer Cured of Rheumatism.

"A man living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatism. I handed him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and told him to use it freely" says C. P. Rayder, Patten Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar saying, give me another bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment; I want it in the house all the time for it cured me."

Sold Everywhere

Mlle. D'Arcy To Give Concert At Astor House

Mademoiselle Zoha D'Arcy, French soprano and protegee of Madame Lipkowska, will not accompany the singer on her trip North but will remain in Shanghai to give a concert at the Astor House, in the ballroom, on Sunday next, April 9, at 4 p.m. Mademoiselle D'Arcy, who is well known in France, where she sang in operatic roles as well as in the trenches, may give a concert later at the French Club.

The little French singer, who is the youngest prima donna singing today, probably will rejoin Madame Lipkowska when the latter returns here from the North before sailing for Australia.

Your health

means everything to you.

When you need a strength-maker, a builder up or tonic you need the BEST.

In other words, you need SCOTT'S Emulsion—the most *reliable* health restorative known to medical science.

A course of SCOTT'S strengthens the nerves, builds up wasted tissues, fortifies the throat and lungs and restores vigour and energy to the system.

You can *daily* feel the benefits of the body building power of this pure strength-maker.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is largely used in hospitals and consumptive sanatoria and is widely recommended by doctors in cases of

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG AFFECTIONS.

Refuse imitations and insist on

SCOTT'S Emulsion

IMITATED BECAUSE SO GOOD.

Powers Notified Of Ratifications

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, April 1.—The State Department has sent notes to the eight nations represented at the recent Armaments Conference expressing its readiness to exchange ratifications of the treaties just approved by the Senate.

Comb Full Of Hair? Use Germol

GERMOL Makes Scalp Hold Tight to Hair and Stops It from Falling.

Hair falls out because the hair roots are debilitated. Infuse them with renewed vigor, and your hair will stop falling. This is what happens when you use GERMOL, the newly discovered hair-root strengthener and hair rejuvenator. GERMOL, by giving giant vigor to the hair roots, makes the root sacs grip tightly to every strand of hair. Hair stops falling as a result. You can prove this absolutely by a short treatment with this amazing product, GERMOL. It will bring back to the hair its youthful and normal color, stop the graying process of hair, relieve dandruff and itching scalp, and make your hair grow profusely and luxuriantly. No matter how gray your hair or how bad the hair falling, try it, you'll be surprised.

Prepared only by 'GERMOL' HAIR SPECIALISTS, London."

Supplied by

Mactavish & Co.,
Wing On Co.
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Anglo-Chinese Dispensary.
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P. O'Brien Twigg.
J. D. Chang Co.
Shanghai Dispensary
Sincere Co.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
and other dispensaries.

ELM & Co SHANGHAI

No Matter How Small The Job:

If It's New Fly Screens,
If It's A Leaking Roof,
If It's New Tiling,
If It's Parquet Flooring,
If It's Drainage Overhaul,
—or Anything Else about the House that needs Attention.

We will undertake to do it to your complete satisfaction.

Ring Us Up Before You Forget

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MOUTRIE PIANOS PRE-EMINENT

For

Purity of Tone, Perfection of Touch, and Power of Expression

$50 will instal one in your home

Our Seven Years Guarantee Protects Your Purchase

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

I'm telling you

They Satisfy

—and the blend can't be copied

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

804

RUSSIA NEEDS HUGE SUM FOR ELECTRIFICATION

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, March 25. — The chairman of the State Economic Planning Commission, Mr. Krezhezanovsky, in an interview emphasizes that foreign capital is indispensable for electrifying Russian industries. He urges electrification as the most important factor in intensifying industry, which will have to be considered by the forthcoming international conference on the economic restoration of Eastern Europe.

Even in Russia electrification will necessitate foreign capital as is demonstrated by the huge electrical goods imports even before the war. The electrification plan adopted by the ninth congress of Soviets covers a period of fifteen years, harmonising with the general industrial developments, and will play an important part also in regenerating agriculture, which should particularly interest West European capital since Russia represents the largest market for manufactures and is the source of raw materials.

Rural electrification, so advanced abroad, is only beginning in Russia, and the peasantry throughout the country displays the liveliest interest in it. The electrification plan provides for numerous electrical stations throughout the country, with the reorganisation and re-equipment of those already existing. These and other electrification works present an unlimited field of profitable investment for foreign capital.

Continuing, Mr. Krezhezanovsky points out that these plans are realisable through the establishment of a special bank on the principle of joint participation by all countries interested in Russia. Foreign capitalists have sufficiently weighty reasons for founding such a bank. The Russian base of materials is shifting gradually eastward. Only by establishing a special electrification bank will it be possible to utilise to the utmost all Russian raw material resources.

"We now contemplate," states Mr. Krezhezanovsky, "electrifying the entire transport system from Moscow to the mining region of Kuznetsky via Minussinsk and Altai. This requires roughly three hundred and eighty million gold roubles. If this great electrical route be connected with Berlin, there opens to Western Europe a vast opportunity for securing Siberian and Mongolian raw materials for European industries."

St. John's Notes

Dr. Z. T. David Yui delivered an address in the Alumni Hall on Monday afternoon. The subject was "The Washington Conference As It Affected China." He dwelt upon the origin of the Conference and pointed out that the decisions reached concerning China were: (1) Abolition of extraterritoriality; (2) Tariff revision; (3) The purchase of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway from Japan.

Mrs. Ayscough gave us a speech on "The Symbolism of Peking" on Tuesday afternoon in the Physics theater. She explained cleanly in detail every sign in Peking Palace.

* * *

The University Christian Association gave an entertainment to college students on Wednesday afternoon. K. P. Young, president of the association opened the program by giving an introductory speech. Following that interesting games were played and refreshments were served.

Smuts Blames Reds For Rand Troubles

(Reuter's Service)

Capetown, April 1.—In the course of the second reading of the Indemnity Bill, General Smuts attributed the revolution to a combination of national doctrines and international communists affecting ignorant minds. He emphasised that the genuine workers and trade unionists had been practically superseded by an entirely different set of men.

The Premier gave the total casualties as 50 killed and 237 wounded on the Government side and 138 killed and 287 wounded among the revolutionaries, while 98 Indians and natives had been killed or wounded.

BANQUE

War Prisoners Now Boost German Trade

(Dalta News Agency)

Harbin, March 27.—German industrial circles intended to avail themselves of the Siberian market for their manufactured goods. For this purpose representatives of large German concerns, mostly former war-prisoners, arrive in the Far East. During their imprisonment in Siberia, they investigated the local market and the general conditions of life.

Flees From Siberian Wilds Pursued By Bandits

A thrilling chase across the wilds of Siberia and Northern China pursued by a band of Russian assassins for the purpose of trying to recover $134,000 from the Semenoff Government was related in San Francisco by Major M. W. Bidwell and his attractive wife upon their arrival from the Orient. Bidwell had been sent by the British Government to collect the money due for merchandise, but he had no more than gained possession of it than the plot to recover it was revealed.

American Press Airs Secret Treaty Bared By Chita

(Dalta News Agency)

Chita, March 27.—According to a telegram from the Dalta correspondent in Washington, the leading newspapers of the United States are publishing an interview with Mr. Skvirsky, a member of the special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to America, concerning the negotiations between General Joffre and Japan.

The negotiations confirm the aggressive policy of France and Japan in Siberia previously revealed by the delegation. During the debates on the Quadruple Alliance in the U.S. Senate, Senator Robinson brought up the revelation of the delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, which was included in full in the minutes of the session.

Bills Introduced To Free Philippines

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 31.—Two resultions for the furtherance of Filipino independence were introduced into Congress today, that in the Senate by Senator King, while Representative Moore put a similar measure into the House.

Both request the President to negotiate with the governments having interests in the Pacific to conclude a treaty whereby they shall agree to guarantee the independence of the Islands.

The House bill states that a stable government has been established founded on principles of liberty and popular franchise, while the Senate measure provides the transfer of American jurisdiction to a Filipino government as an independent state.

Peeresses' Right To Enter House Of Lords

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—After a statement by Lord Birkenhead on the grave constitutional question involved, the House of Lords today referred back to the Committee of Privileges a recommendation for the admission of peeresses in their own right into the House of Lords.

FIRE IN BAHAMAS

(China Press Service)

Miami, Fla., March 3.—A wireless message received here from Nassau states that fire starting in the Colonel Hotel is threatening the entire city.

(Reuter's Service)

Key West, March 31.—A disastrous fire has occurred at Nassau, Bahama Islands, resulting in several million dollars damage. Two naval vessels have left here in response to an S. O. S. message.

USE PATIONS SUN-PROOF PAINTS SOLE AGENTS THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY

Pernotte Tells Of Banque Deals

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 1.—According to a Paris despatch the Examining Magistrate in the Banque Industrielle de Chine case closely examined M. Pernotte, particularly regarding the financial operations of the Societe Commerciale Maritime du Pacifique, inter alia. M. Pernotte stated that when he left the Banque there were sufficient funds as guarantee, whereupon the Magistrate requested him to furnish proofs in figures. M. Pernotte demanded that time should be allowed for the purpose and was then temporarily liberated.

The Magistrate also interrogated M. Andre Berthelot, brother of M. Philippe Berthelot who was recently condemned to a ten-year retirement. M. Andre Berthelot gave further explanations regarding the three million francs which he gave to his brother and insisted that the sums were in no way connected with the funds of the Banque but represented his own private savings.

SISTER SWINTON ILL

Sister Swinton, of the Victoria Nursing Home, is very seriously ill at the hospital. The names and addresses of her friends are not known at the hospital, and it is hoped that any of those who know her, and who see this notice of her illness, will communicate with the hospital.

Plumbing Expert To Install Systems In New Bank Premises

Mr. Theo C. Fresenius, plumbing and heating installations expert, connected with Andersen, Meyer and Co. is leaving this afternoon on the steamer Chohei Maru, en route to Dairen and Harbin, where he will be in charge of the plumbing and heating jobs in the new buildings of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at both these places.

Mr. Fresenius, a New York man first came to China for Andersen Meyer in July 1919, in line with the company's policy of installing sanitary plumbing and heating in China according to American methods and ideas. Mr. Fresenius first job in Shanghai was in connection with the Jewish Club at Great Western and Taifeng Roads. The building, it will be remembered, was gutted by fire, but is now under course of reconstruction, the sanitary systems being again in care of Mr. Fresenius.

The plumbing and heating in the new building of the International Banking Corporation at Peking, one of the most elaborate systems in China, was also the work of Mr. Fresenius, who now goes to complete the jobs at Dairen and Harbin which were started some time ago but on which work had to be suspended on account of extreme cold.

KARL WORSE

(Reuter's Service)

Funchal, April 1.—Ex-Emperor Karl's condition is becoming worse.

Today's Concert

The following program will be played by the Municipal Orchestra as the twenty-sixth concert of the Symphony season, the soloist being Mr. A. Foa, violin:

1.—Overture "The Bartered Bold" ..... Smetana

2.—*Concerto for Violin with Orchestra, "D" Major Beethoven
(a) Allegro ma non troppo
(b) Larghetto
(c) Finale: Rondo
*Cadenza by Joachim
Soloist: Mr. A. Foa

3.—Symphony "A" Minor op. 56 Mendelssohn
(a) Introduction and Allegro agitato
(b) Scherzo assai vivace
(c) Adagio cantabile
(d) Allegro guerriero and Finale maestoso

The program will be repeated on Tuesday, April 4, at 9:15 p.m.

N.Y.K. Resumes Issue Of Round-Trip Tickets To Europe

Resumption of the issue of round-trip tickets to Europe at one and three-quarter fare rates is announced by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The issue of round trip tickets will date from June 9 next and will be available to first and second class passengers travelling between ports East of Suez—inclusive of Port Said—and the ports of Marseilles, London and Antwerp. The tickets are available for use for two years for date of re-embarkation.

THE STAR GLORIOUS GERALDINE FARRAR HERE NEXT WEEK.

BOXING! BOXING!

H. M. S. "Carlisle"

(CAPT. EVANS, C. B., D. S. O., R. N.)

VS.

Shanghai Boxing Club and Others

AT

THE TOWN HALL

Wednesday & Thursday, April 5th & 6th

AT 9.15 P.M.

RESERVED RING SEATS $3.00

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

UNRESERVED 2nd. & 3rd SEATS $2.00 & $1.00

To be had from G. H. Parkes, c-o Public School for Boys or at the door on the above dates

47343

ANTIQUE CHINESE ART

A magnificent piece of Chinese art for sale. Large incense burner in Pekinese blue-turquoise cloisonne. Hand representing four winged lions in solid gilt bronze. Crown in carved bronze. Total height: 40 inches. Apply to Mr. Godet, l'Echo de Chine, 23 Rue du Consulat, from 11 to 12 a.m. every day. Tel. C. 7023. 47229

VICTORIA THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the week From APRIL 3rd to 9th

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, April 3rd and 4th

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

PRESENTS

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"The Woman Thou Gavest Me"

By Sir HALL CAINE

A Mighty Photo Drama— From Hall Caine's mighty story

The story of a beautiful woman, whose heart is the heart of every woman, going through some of the fiercest tests of married life.

SOLD LIKE A SLAVE!

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th and 6th

GAUMONT presents

VIVIAN MARTIN

in

"HUSBANDS AND WIVES"

From the famous novel making her his wife

By CORRA HARRIS

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, April 7th, 8th and 9th

D. W. GRIFFTH presents

LILLIAN GISH in

"TRUE HEART SUSIE"

A story of a plain girl

BEAUTIFUL PASTORAL ROMANCE EXERTING INTENSE HEART APPEAL.

Does Man or Woman Do the Wooing!

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD SEE

Commencing Thursday next, 6th April, for Four Nights only

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

The greatest love story of the ages springs powerfully, tenderly from

ALLEN HOLUBAR'S DRAMA-ETERNAL

"A Mighty Milestone in Motion Pictures"

Presented by Albert A. Kaufman

starring

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

You'll see her as WOMAN TRIUMPHANT—
—the mate of a cave-man fierce in her love.
—the gorgeous Amazon ruling by Mother-Right.

You'll sob with her as WOMAN FAILING—
—the slave girl weeping midst barbaric beauties of Pagan Courts.
—the helpless bride of mediæval days.

You'll cheer her as WOMAN UPRISING—
—the girl mother of today, fighting again the battle of her sex, routing evil forces, struggling from the man-shackles of marriage to a new triumph of Mother Right.

Told in a Thousand Scenes of Drama, Smiles, Thrills, Vast Panoramas and Intimate Insights Unparalleled in Motion Pictures.

Thousands of Players!

Thousands of Horses! Wild Animals!

New Screen Wonders!

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Thrills—Smiles—Pathos A First National Attraction

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REDUCED PRICE:—Box Seat $3.00, Dress Circle $2.00, Reserved Stall $1.50, Unreserved Stall $1.00

TO PLEASE YOU WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO STAND A LOSS AND REDUCE THE ADMISSION CHARGES TO THE SHANGHAI'S POPULAR MOVIE PRICE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF THE HIGH COST OF THIS MOST WONDERFUL PICTURE.

SEE IT, YOU WILL BELIEVE IT AND YOU WILL NOT FORGET IT!

American Women Give Dinner To U. S. Minister

The dinner tendered Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman, Miss Schurman, and their guest, Miss Cushman, on Tuesday evening at the Union Club was the outstanding event on the program of the American Woman's Club last week. Under the able management of the Social Committee, the affair was most successfully carried through, no detail, from the effective decorations of daffodils, violets and purple hyacinths (the Club colors) to the final orchestra number, being omitted.

Mrs. M. F. Perkins, the first vice-president, presided in the absence of Mrs. Raven, and introduced the guests of honor, following which Mrs. W. H. Lunt, former president, made a brief address of welcome and Dr. Anne W. Fearn gave a few reminiscences of early days in China, interlarding these memories with some inimitable darkey stories. Mrs. Schurman responded with a few appreciative words. A delightful feature of the evening was a group of favorite American lyrics sung by Mrs. Richard Vanderburgh.

HEAR OF CONFUCIUS

The members of the Literary Department of the Club now have much clearer ideas concerning "Confucian Literature" and "The Development of Design in the Chou Period," thanks to Mrs. F. J. White and Miss Lucille Douglass, who prepared concise and telling papers on the above subjects for the meeting of the department on Friday. Mrs White stated that Confucian literature includes the Five Classics (Wu-ching) and the Four Books (S-shu), with one or two smaller books previously included as chapters of the Classics, and that there is every reason for believing that the present form of the Classics has come down from Confucius and his disciples.

The Five Classics include the Yih-Ching, or Book of Changes; the Chu Ching, or Book of History; the Shih Ching, or Book of Odes; the Li Chi, or Record of Rites; and the Chun Chiu, or Spring and Autumn Annals, the last-named the only one that can be correctly described as written by Confucius. Its historial record is brief but with it is bound up an interesting commentary by a disciple named Tso. The first classic, or Book of Changes is venerated because of its antiquity and wisdom, being a study of the eight sacred symbols. The Book of History was collected and edited by Confucius from legends and historical documents covering the period from the 24th to the 8th century B. C. The book of Odes were collected by Confucius, who considered them of the utmost importance, saying that until a man had learned them he was unfit for the society of intellectual men. The Book of Rites embodies the Ceremonial Rites of the Chou Dynasty and also an ancient book of rules for guidance in every-day life.

PRELIMINARY STUDY

Before a student could begin the study of the Classics he had to commit to memory some elementary text books even before attacking the Four Books. These primary studies included a "Trimetric Classic," "The Book of One Hundred Family Names," "The Book of a Thousand Characters," and "Odes for Children." The Four Books themselves are "Great Learning," a treatise on Ethics and politics; "The Doctrine of the Mean," written by the grandson of Confucius, expounding the principles laid down by that "princely man;" "The Confucian Analects," composed of the conversations of Confucius and his disciples, and the "Book of Mencius," which will be discussed in a later paper.

Miss Douglass, in her usual vivacious and graphic style, discussed the development of design in the Chou period from the standpoint of a student of design, illustrating her paper with reflectoscope pictures.

On Monday afternoon the Executive Committee of the Music Department will be entertained at tea by Mrs. M. C. Gues of 76 Route des Soeurs. The program of work for the coming year will be mapped out at this meeting.

ELECTION IS TUESDAY

Tuesday's general club meeting will be a business session strictly, and as such is open only to members. The election of officers for the coming year will take place and it is hoped that every member will make a real effort to be present at the Carlton Tuesday, April 4. Tea will be served at four o'clock, the hostesses being Mrs. R. E. Ashton and Mrs. W. T. Alexander, and at 4:30 this important business meeting will convene, in the responsible decisions of which all loyal club members will wish to share.

At the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday, April 5, at ten o'clock Miss Bernice Austin will tell the Mothers' Department and all others interested how to teach songs to children. Miss Austin, who is in charge of the singing in the High School Department of the American School, and also teaches the piano, will illustrate her address with victrola and songs at the piano. She has been especially interested in the presentation of music to children and her talk will include the choice of material and the training of the child voice. Miss Austin is a graduate of the School of Music of Northwestern University and was privileged to be among the first to try out a new theory of teaching piano to children in classes. For three years in Evanston Miss Austin experimented in teaching piano to classes of public school children and achieved some very interesting results. This lecture is open to any who may wish to attend.

SOCIAL SERVICE SECTION

The Social Service Department will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on Friday morning at ten o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. It is hoped that all members of the department will be present and also any who may wish to associate themselves with the department in the future. The department co-operated in the dance given at the Navy Y.M.C.A. Friday evening for the sailors in port and reports a thoroughly successful evening.

Radio Service To China To End In '23

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 31.—The differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives over the extension of the time limit for the withdrawal of press privileges over the naval radio have been compromised. The agreement provides for the extension of press privileges to June 30, 1925, with the exception of China, where the time limit will expire January 1, 1924.

Schurman On Way To Peking

An eloquent appeal for correct interpretation of American ideals and civilisation by the returned students from American colleges to the Chinese people was made by Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, United States Minister to Peking, to the American Returned Students' Club just before he and his family sailed on the Albany at noon yesterday.

Mr. H. Y. Moh, president of the club, presided and in his opening remarks paid a glowing tribute to American altruism as signified by the return of the Boxer Indemnity for the education of young Chinese in American Universities. The movement for return of the funds by the United States, of which Dr. Schurman as president of Cornell was one of the enthusiastic promoters, had set an example to the nations of the world, said Mr. Moh, and a number of other European nations are contemplating following the same course in order to attract Chinese students to their universities.

"The seed has been sown by the United States," Mr. Moh asserted, "and a giant tree of beautiful flowers and wholesome fruits is growing. It must be a great satisfaction for Dr. Schurman, as one of the original planters, to witness the results of the seed that he had sown with his own hand."

As the Minister rose to speak, a dozen alumni of Cornell University rose with him and animated the proceedings with a roaring Cornell yell.

Minister Schurman stated that he felt perfectly at home before an audience of college graduates and he rose with a feeling of satisfaction and optimism, realing at the same time that he might be addressing the future president of China, and leaders of many great activities. It was 20 years since the first Chinese knocked at the door of Cornell. Minister Alfred Sze was one of the first to come. They kept on coming until today there are some 7 Chinese at Cornell, who generally have given a good account of themselves.

"To us, this coming of Chinese young men and women into our college was very significant," continued Dr. Schurman. "Who would have dreamed that China, of all countries, would send her youths to American colleges? Who would have dreamed that the conservative Chinese would come to progressive America to seek for education? Who would have dreamed of the colossal changes that have taken place in China during the last score of years?"

The Minister said that now he meets Chinese college graduates everywhere and finds them generally giving a good account of themselves. An Oxford professor once advised his boys not to make a mess of life, so he would also advise his students to make the best out of life and give the best of service to their country.

"That does not mean, however, that you should go into politics", said Dr. Schurman. "A college graduate should devote his energies to the line of work best suited to him. You can best serve your country by carrying out the work for which you are best equipped. You do not have to hold office in the government in order to serve your country. Your supreme duty is to create a public opinion that will influence the destiny of the nation, because the ultimate factor for progress of the country is intelligent public opinion. Nothing today is more important than the creation of a public opinion in China favorable to the unification of the nation—favorable to disbandment of troops—favorable to the protection of the life and property of the mass of the people. You are the men who are specially predestined to perform this duty.

"Earn your bread 'by the sweat of your brows' and use your intelligence. You are the only ones who know and understand both countries. There may be Chinese who know Chinese institutions better than you but they know nothing about my country. You at least have lived four years in America. You know how intensely sympathetic the American public is towards you. Recent graduates can tell you that this sympathy is more intense than ever. They will tell you how great America's friendship is for China, how desirous Americans are to assist China.

"Your chairman has referred to the return of the Boxer indemnity. The latest indication of goodwill is still larger and more important. The United States, after fighting for a common cause wih her allies, refused to sign a treaty of peace which legalised the alienation of a piece of territory, which did not concern her at all. But her intense sympathy for Shantung prompted her to reject the treaty. Six months ago the restoration of Shantung to China was considered impossible. But today, the impossibility has been accomplished and Shantung comes back to the Chinese:

"This is the latest expression of our sympathy and friendship for China. As American college graduates, you have a special duty. It is for you to interpret the United States to the people of China. From the very beginning of the relationship between the United States and China, that relationship has been intensely cordial. I appeal to you to make a correct interpretation of American civilisation to the Chinese people."

More than 150 returned students attended the reception, which was held at the clubhouse, P60, Nanking Road.

Yangtsze Merchants Join For Protection

(China Press Correspondence)

Hankow, March 28.—In an effort to protect commercial interests in Hupeh against military exploitation the Chinese Chambers of Commerce at Ichang, Shasi, Hsinti and Hwangshihkong have proposed the formation of an Associated Provincial Chamber of Commerce to be located in Hankow.

The provincial organ is to be formed by representatives of the Chambers of Commerce in the sixty-nine districts or prefectures of Hupeh, for the express purpose of serving the commercial interests of the whole province.

GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES
Famous the World Over
Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed."
Mailed free to any address
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
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SHANGHAI

Never, never be discouraged, even when business is at its worst. If your business isn't worth advertising advertise it for sale in THE EVENING STAR.
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The Dason Dairy
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53 Edinburgh Road
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Pure Fresh Milk
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Delivery twice daily
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ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
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Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6.
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Dr. I. KURAHARA, M.D.
(Formerly member of the Kitasato Institute of Tokio).
No. 21A Haining Road (near Victoria Theatre). Tel. N. 2279.
Skin, venereal and internal diseases, the treatment of X-Ray and Diathermy.
Bacteriological and Serumtherapy Laboratory now opened.
Blood tests by the genuine Wassermann's reaction.
Home consultations will be attended to in the evening.
Office hours: 8-12 a.m. and 2-4 p.m.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

DR. GEORGE CHENLY, M.D.
Specialist in the treatment of any kind of Venereal Diseases and Piles. Piles can be cured within ten days without operation and pain (after one treatment by using the English new method of injection).
FOO WAI HOSPITAL
256 Nanking Road, Tel. C. 5719.
(near Chekiang Road).
CONSULTING HOURS:
7 to 9 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Woman, glorious creature, knows only by intuition the mystery of her heart. She is today as exquisitely elusive as in the days of the pyramids.
"THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$2 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
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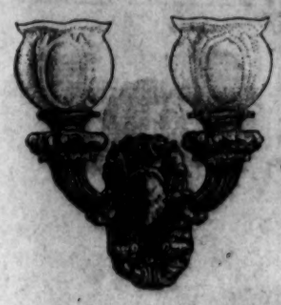

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Announce the re-opening of their Electrical Showroom where extensive alterations have been made in order to present in a pleasing setting lighting fixtures of artistic design and superior workmanship, also electric appliances and equipment of every kind. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to call and inspect the exhibit, or to consult with reference to any type of electrical installation.

No. 1-A Yuen Ming Yuen Road

THE CREST HOTEL

ANNOUNCES AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION
MISS OLGA RATOMSKAJA
MEZZO-SOPRANO
FROM MOSCOW and PETROGRAD.
MISS RATOMSKAJA Will Render classical and operatic SELECTIONS, IN FRENCH RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN
COLD DISHES & SHORT ORDERS
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For spring wear nothing can compare with silk.
And of all the silk in Shanghai you will find none of better quality, greater range, or more attractive design than here.
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German University (Berlin)
Diagnostic cabinet for Urinary diseases.

Specialist in female diseases, consumptions, surgical, internal, kidney and bladder diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment. Ultra-violet rays and electrical treatments. Analysis of blood and urine.

Consulting hours (daily, except Sunday): From 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. (or by special appointment). Telephone C. 434. 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Bora Building, 3rd Floor. (opposite Hotel Kalee).
44898

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

As from Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, our Offices will be situated at No. 2 Kiangse Road.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd.
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd.
Pekin Syndicate, Ltd.
Nee Tai Shing Tungkadoo Wharves.
Pai Lien Creek Wharf.
47276

LOST

We have lost shipping documents for one case spray and one drum disinfectent marked C. O. F. A. U. S. U. and shipped by s.s. "Luenyi" on the 13th January, 1922, to Nanking ex s.s. Suruga at New York. College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking.
47307

REMOVAL NOTICE

China Realty Co., Ltd.
REMOVED TO
Telephone Building
24 KIANGSE ROAD,
Ground Floor.
47354 A. 7

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shia," Capt. Augestad, will leave from the Ning Shao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Saturday, the 1st April, at about 6 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.
47213

FOR SALE

A double barrel hammerless, 12 bore Gun by Greener in first class condition.

Price including case Taels 95.00. Apply to Compradore Office, 95 Szechuen Road, first floor.
47294

NOTICE

To whom it may concern: I am transferring my agency, 11 Ezra Road, to Ningpo.
47296 A. HUDSON.

Violins:
N. WASITSH
violin—maker and repairer, pupil of Maitre Segeer of St. Gal, Switzerland, has arrived in Shanghai, and will undertake to make or repair violins at moderate prices.
Address:
55 BROADWAY
Near Hongkew Wharf.
47113

NOTICE

Prof. I. K. Seto and Madam Fumi Seto, expert Japanese massners beg to announce that they have removed to Woochang Road, Shih Kong Lee, F57. Give treatment at the above address or your residence. Telephone N. 3253.

No. 71.

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No. 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenbury's" No. 71.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and the public that owing to the costs of productions on Beef and Mutton have recently risen towards 70% high, we are extremely hard to support our business and to preserve our capitals. In addition, we also suffer the difficulties for high costs of living and for several other reasons. In order to offset our painful conditions, we are obliged to increase our rates 30% higher on all goods, effective April 1, 1922, for which we ask excuse from our customers. Those having contracts with us are also required to make suitable increase in our rates.

We declare this matter by advertising in the Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, North China Daily News and in this paper.

(Sgd)
Fortyseven Dealers in Butchers.
四十七家牛羊肉莊公啓
Shanghai March 23, 1922
47044

NOTICE

Mr. H. B. Campbell, having resigned his position as Sales Manager of this Company, will no longer be connected with us after March 31, 1922.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS EXPORT COMPANY, INC.,
T. E. DOREMUS,
General Eastern Manager.
47250

Dr. Guido Piazza, M.D.
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SPECIALIST in internal, skin and venereal diseases. Surgery. Latest treatments of syphilis. Chemical and microscopical analysis. Consulting hours 10 a.m. to 12 and 2-5 p.m. 3 Ezra Road, 4th floor, Telephone C, 6735. 45387

REVISED NOTICE
Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited
SHANGHAI.

Issue of 100,000 of the unissued ordinary shares of the Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 24th day of April, 1922, both days inclusive instead of from the 4th to the 10th day of April as appears by the Notice of Closure of the Transfer Books bearing date the 11th day of March, 1922, which notice is hereby cancelled.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers
Shanghai, 15th March, 1922.
46698

International Savings Society
7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
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"If you don't wonder at the wonderful, it ceases to be a wonder."
Chinese Proverb.

Instead of wondering at the wonderful reimbursement, read our regulations and subscribe at once to I. S. S. Premium Bond.

Removal Notice

From March 29th, the offices of Messrs. Struthers and Barry, The U. S. Salvage Association Inc., and the undersigned will be located at No. 5 Jinkee Road (ground floor), entrance on west side of building.

(SIGNED) L. EVERETT.
47205

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Specialist in the treatment o Venereal Diseases and Piles.
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Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
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Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 72.

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Dr. M. S. MEHTA, M.D.
(Late clinical assistant Soho Hospital for Women, London).
Consultation:—40 North Szechuen Road.
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Dr. Alexander Rosemberg, M. D.
University of Montpellier
22 Chaoufoong Road
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from 1 to 3
and by appointment
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"ADLER" Motor car for sale, 34 H. P. 7-seater touring car model 1920, in perfect condition, owner driven, 9000 miles. Eisemann light install., Bosch magneto and self starter. Real leather, upholstering, 2 spare wheels, electr. horn etc. A car for heavy work with very low gasoline consumption. Price Tls. 2,500. Owner wishing to buy smaller car. Apply to Box 952, THE CHINA PRESS.
47304 A 2

BRAND new motor car for sale. Tls. 2,500 cash or satisfactory terms. A roadster. Apply to Box 949, THE CHINA PRESS.
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MOTOR car for sale, a 5-seater touring car, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 945, THE CHINA PRESS.
47277 A 2

CROSSLEY 15 H. P. five seater Touring Car, four cylinder, aluminum body, economical, extremely comfortable, engine in splendid order, full range of new spare parts including radiator, front and rear road springs, inner hubs, etc. Tls. 2,200, owner going home. Address to Box No. 919, THE CHINA PRESS.
47228 A 5

A bargain. New Chevrolet F. B. special four passenger body oversize tyres. Fred K. Watson, 23 Medhurst Road.
47219 A 2

APARTMENTS WANTED

BY American couple two or three well furnished rooms with attached bath, flush toilet preferred, with privilege of cooking, in Western or Central location. Address with full particulars to Box 970, THE CHINA PRESS.
47366 A. 13

APARTMENT, Central district or house, Western district. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS.
47401 A 5

PHYSICIAN wants big flat, Centrally located. Please apply to Box 916, THE CHINA PRESS.
47223 A 4

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, at British Country Club Friday night, oval piece jade. Will finder kindly return to 40 Bubbling Well Road and receive reward.
47367 A 5

LOST. On Wednesday last a red setter bitch, answers to the name of "Kitty". Apply to Box 958, THE CHINA PRESS.
47333 A 2

ROOMS WANTED

CULTURED American girl employed locally requires room and board with refined American family. Please address particulars to Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.
47390 A 5

WANTED by bachelors two furnished bedrooms with board in family. Western district. Occupation April 15th. Apply to Box 972, THE CHINA PRESS.
47371 A 5

HOUSES FOR SALE

MOKANSHAN, the Throop house with six mow of land for sale. House only four years old. One of the most beautiful sites on the hill. Application may be made to R. M. White, Soochow.
47398 A 2

ROOMS TO LET

WESTERN district. Several single and double nicely furnished rooms with baths attached. Full board. tennis, telephone and garage. Apply No. 1 Ferry Road or phone West 1987.
47239 A 2

TO LET furnished rooms. 1 large with verandah—$35; 2 smaller—$20 and $15. French Concession, 52, Rue Baron Gros.
47119 A 4

PEI-TAI-HO, to let for season. Well furnished rooms, excellent board, situated close to sea and station. All modern conveniences. Price moderate. Apply to Box 917, THE CHINA PRESS.
47226 A 12

TSINGTAO
1922
SEASON

The Hotel-Pension-Seaside has been enlarged and improved and is now a nice little hotel with 20 rooms, a large dining room with varandah attached, a nice garden, tennis ground, auto-garage, etc.

Tel. Addr: MONCHEN.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SPEAKIN' 'bout Scandal. I should worry what the "He-sez Society" have to say about me. Their opinion about anything, only carries in their own circle, and every knock is a boost. I allways figure when they are dishing me they re layin' off some poor devil who might care what they say. Let 'em rave on and work their jaws so fast they'll soon be as double-chinned as they are double-faced ..... *I have the cleanest house and the best Home-cooking in Shanghai* no matter what the dirtdishers, have to say about me. *At present I have a little two-room apartment vacant, for two or more persons who require the "best of everything" truly. ELMONT IS QUINSAN GARDENS.*
47355 A 2

ONE unfurnished flat two rooms. One flat four rooms to rent in Central district. Reply to Box 941, THE CHINA PRESS.
47270 A. 4

APARTMENT for rent, unfurnished, three rooms, bath. Cheap rent, no key-money. Apply 23B East Seward Road, between 10 and 3 p.m.
47268 A 2

TO LET French Concession, furnished flats or single rooms, all modern conveniences, garage, with or without board. Immediate occupation. Apply 1269 Rue Lafayette near Route Pichon.
47292 A 4

TO LET in private family a flat of two well furnished rooms, bathroom, telephone. Full board. Suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. 490, Rue Lafayette, near French Park. Phone W. 1881. 47344 A.7

TO LET a 2 roomed flat and private bath, geyser and kitchen either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at 618 Rue de l'Observatoire from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone W. 2865
47240 A 5

TO LET in private family a flat of two well furnished rooms, bathroom, telephone. Full board. Suitable for a married couple or two bachelors. 490, Rue Lafayette, near French Park.
47037 A 2

A flat of two or three well furnished rooms to let with full board served privately. Excellent cuisine. All modern conveniences. 192A Bubbling Well Road.
47207 A 4

TO LET. For six months, from the end of May, a well appointed furnished flat, Central district, near tram line, Southern aspect, garage and stables attached, suitable for a family or four or five bachelors. Apply to Box 896, THE CHINA PRESS.
47183 A 2

TO LET furnished or unfurnished board-residence in best residential district consisting of a bright airy flat of two rooms with private modern bathroom and large South verandah, delightful place. Suitable for married couple or three bachelors. Also one single room, suitable for bachelor, large garden, tennis, telephone, garage strictly first class. Apply to Box 908, THE CHINA PRESS.
47208 A 2

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED stenographer-typist by import firm. State experience and salary expected. Reply to Box 963, THE CHINA PRESS.
47346 A 7

WANTED. In return for passage to Europe, via America, middle aged experienced nurse to look after nine months old baby. Leaving in June. Please apply to Box 956, THE CHINA PRESS.
47337 A 4

WANTED experienced stenographer, with knowledge of coding, filing and general office work. Apply stating references, nationality and salary required, to Box 959, THE CHINA PRESS.
47338 A.4

WANTED, a Chinese experienced translator, able to typewrite, to translate from Chinese into English and vice versa. Reply to Box 962, THE CHINA PRESS.
47345 A.2

WANTED a young German assistant by a large German import and export firm. Offers will be treated confidentially. Apply to Box 939, THE CHINA PRESS.
47266 A 4

WANTED young lady with some knowledge of advertising work. Should be of British or American nationality and of good appearance and address. Apply stating particulars and references to Box 929, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED Chinese sales-compradore acquainted with groceries market. Must be able to furnish cash guarantee of Tls. 10,000. Only competent parties need reply. Apply to Box 903, THE CHINA PRESS.
47198 A 4

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET from May 1st for at least seven months a very nice, well furnished house, not far out, extremely cool, ceiling fans, mosquito netted throughout, garage, small garden. First class boy can be left. Would suit three or four quiet bachelors. Apply "House" Hotel Kalee between 12 noon and 1:30 p.m.

VERY comfortable and well situated house in Western district containing four large and pleasant rooms, wide verandahs, with small garden front and back. Rent Tls. 100.00. Fittings to be taken over. Furniture optional. Apply to Box 976, THE CHINA PRESS.
47378 A 2

TO LET from May newly built house in Rue Doumer four rooms, two attics, two bathrooms, servants' quarters and garage. Tls. 110 per month. No key money or furniture. Address Box No. 953, THE CHINA PRESS.
47306

WESTERN district, near trams, 6 roomed house, fully furnished, 3 years lease. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 967, THE CHINA PRESS.
47359 A 5

FOR RENT, completely furnished house by family returning to States on furlough. 110 taels. Reply to Box 899, THE CHINA PRESS.
47190

TO LET completely furnished house with all modern conveniences, consisting of two bed-rooms, dining, drawing-room, attic, garage, etc., etc. Rent Tls. 80.00 per month with lease of nearly three years. Furniture to be taken over. Immediate occupation. Reply by phone between the hours of 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m., West 412.
47351 A 2

TO lease, new 6 room house, newly furnished, French town, drawing room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, four years lease. Rental taels 95.00. Furniture and fixtures to be taken over taels 2500. Occupation May 1st. Telephone West 2538 for appointment. Apply to Box 955, THE CHINA PRESS.
47335 A 2

ONE house to let, newly built. Northern district. Rent Tls. 65.00. Apply to Box 964, THE CHINA PRESS.
47347 A 2

TO LET from 15th April, for four months or more, a detached furnished house, situated in French Concession, Avenue Haig, 7 rooms, tennis ground, garden and garage. Price Tls. 250.00 per month including taxes and water. Apply to Box 960, THE CHINA PRESS.
47341 A 4

WANTED to transfer four roomed house, one small attic, each with bathrooms, kitchen and servants quarters, without furniture, fittings to be taken over. Apply to Box 974, THE CHINA PRESS.
47283 A.4

TO LET. Six roomed furnished house in the French Concession from July to middle September. Cool, open country, French town. Mosquito curtains, tennis, garage. Tls. 200.00 per month. Apply to Box 950, THE CHINA PRESS.
47298 A.4

BEAUTIFULLY decorated house for rent. Six large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters, rental very reasonable, fixtures and fittings to be taken over at Taels 500. Apply to Box 912, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone C. 5387.
47326

FOR RENT. Five roomed modern house, two tiled bathrooms, flush, hard wood floor, etc. Three years lease. Rent moderate. Western district. Apply to Box 938, THE CHINA PRESS.
47265 A 2

FOUR roomed house, two bathrooms, modern plumbing, to be let. For particulars please apply to Box 914, THE CHINA PRESS.
47223 A 4

TO LET. Peitaiho. Several houses, completely furnished, ranging from 3 to 12 rooms, situated near or on the beach. Apply Henry W. Krippendorff, Tientsin.
46803 A 14

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER REPAIRS
under supervision of a foreign expert. Special terms on yearly contract. THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

TYPEWRITER HIRE
45946 M.14

MILLINER with many years experience will give a course to ladies, in millinery, flowers and fancy work. (Price moderate). Address to Box No. 982, THE CHINA PRESS.
47393 A 4

WANTED to rent Underwood or Remington typewriter. State cost of rental per month. Reply to Box 247, American Post Office.
47377 A 2

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT accountant. Fully qualified to take entire charge of office, open for engagement (under contract) from May 1st, 1922. Outport preferred. Eight years experience in China. Best references. Apply to Box 977, THE CHINA PRESS.
47381 A 7

SALESMAN. Open for engagement during April 1922. Specialties, Groceries, paints, enamels, etc. motor accessories, artificial leather, on salary and commission basis. Best references. Apply to Box 978, THE CHINA PRESS.
47381 A 7

FAMILY leaving Shanghai April 15 can recommend reliable baby's amah. Reply to Box 983, THE CHINA PRESS.
47296 A 4

BUSINESS man of executive ability open for engagement. Long experience in Imports and Exports, thoroughly conversant with banking and managing. Speaks Chinese, capable of taking entire charge of department or firm. A-1 references. Please make offers to Box No. 971, THE CHINA PRESS.
47369 A 5

DRAFTSMAN well versed and experienced in chemical plants seeks a position. Apply to Box 969, THE CHINA PRESS.
47335 A 6

LET the Y.M.C.A. Employment Department help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years of experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Mr. C. C. Hsu, Employment Secretary, No. 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, or phone Central 5200.
47321

ADVERTISER wishes to recommend excellent house boy. Address Box 954, THE CHINA PRESS.
47334 A 7

AMERICAN, 32, all round mechanic knowledge of machinery, desires position immediately. Apply to Box 946, THE CHINA PRESS.
47281 A.4

EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer is open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 948, THE CHINA PRESS.
47293 A.7

BOOK-KEEPER, Chinese, ten years experience in local firms, capable of taking all sets of books. Apply to Box 911, THE CHINA PRESS.
47332 A

EXPERIENCED young lady stenotypist with knowledge of filing and coding is open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 913, THE CHINA PRESS.
47220 A 5

STENO-TYPIST (German and English) seeks a position to the 15th of April. Has good knowledge of general office work. Apply to Box 924, THE CHINA PRESS.
47238 A 4

STENO-TYPIST, (young lady) desires position from April 1st or 15th. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS.
47242 A 5

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES for rent in modern building. Central location. Moderate rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 712, THE CHINA PRESS.
47325

HOUSE BOATS FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE: Comfortable house-boats, well found in every respect For particulars please apply by letter to 1 J, Muirhead Road.
45674 M. 6.

PROFESSIONAL

AMERICAN lady teaches English and Gregg short hand quickly. Apply to Box 980, THE CHINA PRESS.
47386 A 2

SHORTHAND Correspondence Course, new system, easy and simple. Tuition: $30.00. Sam Lim Institute, 125 Cunningham Road, (South of Shanghai North).
47391 A 2

MASSAGE. Expert in surgical obesity, general corporal massage. 9 to 12, 2 to 7.30 574 Nanking Road.
47187

COMPETENT music teacher (lady) is willing to give piano lessons. Excellent references from residential pupils. Terms: $ 8 for month. 307H Avenue Joffre.
47086

DON'T BE A WALLFLOWER Learn to dance all latest dances by expert teacher. Tel. West 2749.
4637

TRAINED Certificated London lady teacher gives English lessons to Chinese ladies and gentlemen. Also teaches sewing, knitting and crochet to ladies and girls. Apply to Box 925, THE CHINA PRESS.
47239 A 5

ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant, two large comfortable furnished rooms, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached.
Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

VACANT AT PRESENT, one large room with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for a married couple or 2 bachelors. Please apply 14 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET with board, in Western district, large well furnished room, with closed in verandah and private bathroom. All modern comforts, tennis court, garage and stabling Apply to Box 880, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883
45358

TO LET in a private American family. Furnished room and bath. No. board. Opposite Race Course. Apply to Box 979, THE CHINA PRESS.
47382 A 2

WESTERN district. TO let with board large well furnished bed sitting room, facing South. Also attic room with verandah. Hot and cold water, tennis and stabling. Mrs. Thomas, 18 Love Lane. Telephone West 756.
47389 A 2

HOLLYWOOD 301, Avenue Joffre. Large room, verandah, modern bath, Southern exposure overlooking tennis court. Available April 16. Tel. W. 2437.
47392

In Central district, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, partly furnished. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road. Before 10, between 1 and 2, and after 7.
47395 A 2

TO LET a large fine furnished room without board. $50 per month. Immediate occupation. Apply 229 Avenue Foch (corner Yates Road).
47394 A 5

TO LET, very nice furnished room with board in private family, Quinsan district. Apply to Box 975, THE CHINA PRESS.
47374 A 8

TO LET big furnished room with verandah. Northern district. Use phone and bath. Address, 20 Nanzing Road.
47375 A 4

TO LET, in French Pension de famille nice room with bath. Reasonable price, first class cooking. Phone West 3125. Route Vallon 127.
47368 A 8

TO LET in Private hotel, 78 Bubbling Well Road, next Bickerton's, two nice rooms, bath, good board, everything in good condition. Price moderate.
47313 A 2

IN Central District. TO let one well furnished room, all conveniences, for gentleman only, board optional 2 Astor Terrace, phone North 138.
47336 A 2

A VERY desirable room for two people, large, clothes closet, splendid private bath with hot and cold running water, full board, close in, Western district. Telephone West 2243. 47295 A.2

TWO furnished rooms to rent, with use of kitchen and dining room. Call 116, Avenue Joffre.
47282 A.5

TO LET well furnished room with board. Bathroom attached. Apply 20A North Szechuen Road.
47305 A.2

TO LET well furnished rooms, without board, 19 Nanzing Road.
47310 A 4

TO LET, with full board, cosy and comfortable single and double rooms in select family hotel. Excellent cuisine under the personal supervision of the matron. Separate bathrooms with hot and cold water. Terms moderate. Apply to Lamont's Private Hotel, 7 Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road.
46468

COMFORTABLY furnished single and double rooms to let, with private bathrooms, from April 1st, suitable for bachelors or married couples, full board. Apply to 5 Young Allen Terrace or phone North 1947.
47269 A 2

TO LET in French Concession, near tramline, 2 nice attic rooms, fully furnished, with bathroom attached, flush toilet etc. Use of drawing room. Apply to Box 944, THE CHINA PRESS.
47275 A 2

TO LET, small furnished room with or without board. 19, North Szechuen Road.
47230 A 5

BRITISH or American lady can be received as paying guest in private family in French Concession, near Route de Say Zoong. Separate room and full board $120 per month. Tennis and home comforts. Apply to Box 909, THE CHINA PRESS.
47212 A 4

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats. Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone North 295.
47323

Into every yard of "Utopia" there is woven not merely so much wool, but years of experience. Oriental Sales Co., 79 Range Road.

WANTED, Airedale or German police dog pup. Eight months or one year old. Apply to Box 968, THE CHINA PRESS.
47362 A 4

FIVE goats (Swiss bred) for sale. Cheap price. Reply to Box 984, THE CHINA PRESS.
47399 A 6

WANTED. A few imported canaries of good strain, also breeding cages and aviary. Apply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS.
47400 A 6

FOR SALE Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co. Double door big safe, size. 6 feet x 40½" x 29" deep almost new, being used only 2 to 3 months. Price Tls. 600. Apply to Box 923, THE CHINA PRESS.
47255 A 1

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road.
47320

MAH-JONGG RULES: Original, Copyrighted Rules in English. "Mah-Jongg" as popularly adopted and played by foreigners in China and foreign countries. Simplified score-card (easily memorized) included. Price $.50 per copy. TECHNICAL SUPPLY COMPANY. 93 Szechuen Road.
47322

WANTED to buy pageant of Peking. Please state price. Reply to Box No. 966, THE CHINA PRESS.
47352 A 2

WANTED Launch, fifteen to twenty-five horse-power. Address. Bureau of Entomology, c/o Southeastern University, Nanking.
47353 A 6

ONE violin for sale, very old, Stradivarius Model, reasonable price. Apply to Box 965, THE CHINA PRESS.
47347 A 2

SHIP'S chronometer for sale. Manufacturers Bliss and Orighton New York. For inspection apply to Bowern & Co., shipbrokers 8 Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone Central 4682.
47311 A 7

WANTED. One set of golf clubs, with bag. Apply to Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.
47342 A.2

FOR SALE. Complete set, the new International Encyclopaedia, 24 volumes 1918 edition, in excellent condition. What offers? Apply to Box 940, THE CHINA PRESS.
47267 A 2

FOR SALE. Small pony and rubber tyred dog cart complete and in perfect condition, pony can be ridden or driven, no vice. Also one governess cart, iron tyres, suitable for small pony or donkey. Apply to Miss Harris, care of China Merchants' Lower Wharf.
47188 A 2

FOR SALE or to let. Three godowns, wharf, offices, yard. Area 10 mow land. Situated in Hsiakwan, Nanking. Apply to Talbot, Excelsior Barber Shop Nanking and Thibet Roads corner.
46980 A 4

GODOWNS, TO LET

TO LET, 2 rooms and godown, 20 x 20. Apply to M. Block and Co., 77 Szechuen Road.
47153 A 2

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED house or flat in Western or Central district. Apply to Box 915, THE CHINA PRESS.
47223 A 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

ADVERTISER wishes to share 2 large airy office rooms. Central district. Apply to Box 973, THE CHINA PRESS.
47372 A 5

TO LET. A suite of choice offices will be available on the 1st of June. Best location. Apply stating space wanted to Box 937, THE CHINA PRESS.
47264 A 3

TO LET, office with godowns, Nos. 3 and 4 Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Wade Cooper, Master and Harris.
47186 A 4

TO LET rooms. Rent moderate. Location Central district. Apply to the City Bank of Shanghai, Limited, 51B, Kiangse Road.
47185 A 4

Veteran U. S. Publisher Visitor In Shanghai

Catering to the better element of the common people by furnishing them with reading matter or real human interest, stories illustrated and printed in the finest possible manner and of a type that is inspirational and uplifting.

This is the recipe responsible for one of the greatest weekly newspaper successes in America, says its sponsor, Mr. Dietrick Lamade, of Williamsport, Pa. Mr. Lamade is president and general manager of the Grit Publishing Company, publishers of Grit, a weekly illustrated newspaper circulated throughout America, which he founded just thirty-nine years ago. He is at present in Shanghai for a brief visit in the course of a tour which will take him completely around the globe before he returns to Williamsport.

The story of Grit is one of the modern business romances of America. Thirty-nine years ago, when Williamsport was but a town of 30,000, Mr. Lamade conceived the idea of a weekly newspaper with a particular appeal to America's rural population. He christened the new publication "Grit." Its growth throughout the years has been steady until now it has a circulation of more than 300,000 copies weekly throughout America, and is a publication comprising fourteen to sixteen pages and a fiction section.

Mr. Lamade's present journey, which has already taken him through France, Algiers, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Ceylon, India, and the Philippines, is a pleasure tour, but he is contributing a series of articles on the countries which he is visiting to his publication at home.

"I planned the trip primarily in order to give my sons an opportunity to actually run the business," said Mr. Lamade. "We believe that we have the largest and best weekly in the world, and we want to keep it so."

Mr. Lamade will this year celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the printing industry. He is intensely interested in the development of printing in China and voiced enthusiastic praise of the equipment of the Shun Pao following an inspection of their plant.

Mr. Lamade will leave Shanghai for Nanking and North China Monday night. From Peking he will continue on through Korea to Japan, sailing for home from there.

Soldiers Welcome "War"; See Chances For Loot

(Evening Star Service)

Langfang, Chihli, March 29.—Where they get their information is difficult to say, but the soldiers of Chang Tso-lin within the Great Wall appear to be quite certain that within three weeks they will be firing at Wu Pei-fu's braves with their new rifles from Mukden. They are quite free in talking, and are looking forward to the prospect with considerable interest. Wu Pei-fu's troops are quite a distance away and there will be lots of opportunity to loot and rape before the two armies can get at one another.

When the clash comes—that is a contingency which "Chang Tashwai" (Big General Chang) is supposed to be good enough general to avoid, but if it comes, it is time enough to plan anent that possible unpleasantness when the battle-field is reached. Chang's troops have considerable respect for Wu's strategy and the fighting ability of his men; and the thought of what they did to the ambushed Anfus two years ago is not pleasant—let us talk about the more pleasant aspects of the case.

The Paotingfu warlord, Tsao Kun, say these talkative braves, will remain neutral, as usual, safe in some Tientsin foreign concession, while Wu takes as much of his army as he can control and all of the risk. This is already arranged by secret understanding between Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. In event of either of the rival chieftains' victory, Tsao becomes President, with the victorious warlord as a militarist premier—a sort of Shogun.

Since there is no likelihood that either faction can crush the other or do more than drive the other away from Peking (unless Sun Wen's rear attack on Wu should prove most surprisingly successful) the defeated chieftain merely will declare the independence of his own particular bit of territory from the new Peking administration; and no great loss will be suffered.

It does not look like a very serious scrap. And there are a lot of nice things about it for the soldier who is marching through country villages or playing fast and free with requisitioned railways; and who forgets how men in his uniform lay wounded unattended and waterless in the marshgrass for days in August, 1919, and bloated to death under the fierce sun, to satisfy the lust of militarists and the greed of politicians.

On with the war!

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, March 30.—Chang Tso-lin apparently contemplates strengthening the Fengtien forces stationed in the district of Shanghai-kwan, to take up a positive attitude and to cause General Wu Pei-fu to fall into an absolutely isolated position by means of an intrigue for causing a rupture between Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu.

In this connection, reports emanating from the Presidential Office say as follows:—

"The relations existing between Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu have not been so much deteriorated as rumor has it. In the meantime General Chang Chin-hui is now on a visit to Paotingfu and is doing his best to better the relations between Tsao Kun and Wu Pei fu.

"In the event of Chang Tso-lin oppressing Wu Pei-fu too severely Tsao Kun cannot help falling into distressed circumstances. Inasmuch as Tsao Kun some time ago gave out his intention to resign, military men belonging to the Chili faction have of late endeavored to dissuade Marshal Tsao from resigning his post."

King To Visit War Graves In France

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—The King and Queen will pay a state visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians on June 8, after which the King will visit as many as possible of the war cemeteries of the British and Overseas forces in Belgium and France.

Dry Lobby Bared By Senator Shield.

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 31.—Senator Shields made the sensational charge today that the anti-saloon league had paid lobbyists at work urging the support of senators for the bill creating 19 more Federal Judges.

Prince Of Wales Sails For Hongkong

(Reuter's Service)

Singapore, April 1.—After a day spent mainly in fulfilling private engagements, the Prince of Wales embarked on the Renown, which sails at dawn on Sunday for Hongkong.

TWINS LEFT $200,000

(Reuter's Service)

Chicago, March 31. — The Siamese Twins left 200,000 dollars, which will be divided between their brother and Rosa's son.

Ratification Notes Sent To 8 Powers

(China Press Service)

Washington, March 31.—The Department of State is preparing to send out today to eight other nations participating in the arms conference the notification that the United States is ready to exchange the ratification of the Conference treaties.

The vote on the treaty for the revision of the Chinese Customs in the Senate was 58 to 1. Senator King (Dem.) voted in the negative. Eighteen democrats cast affirmative votes.

Senators Hitchcock and Chambers were present but did not vote. The majority far exceeded the expectations of the administration.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, March 30.—With reference to the report that the U. S. Senate has passed and ratified the Four Power Treaty with the reservation proposed by Mr. Brandegee, a certain important official of the Japanese Government holds the following view:

Though apprehensions are being entertained that the result of the United Staets' ratification of the treaty with a reservation will affect the ratification of the Treaty by other high contracting parties, there can be no doubt that the value, efficiency or nature of the Treaty will not be altered or affected in the least.

"It is therefore out of the question that because of the reservation by the United States the other high contracting parties should reject their ratification of the Treaty. It is most likely that the Japanese Government will take necessary procedure for its ratification at no distant date.

Chita Army At Iman In Big Gain At Small Cost

(Dalta News Agency)

Chita, March 27. — The People's Revolutionary Army is fighting the counter-revolutionaries south of Ussuri within the so-called neutral zone. The Japanese so far have not interferred with the onward movement of the Chita troops. In compliance with an order of the military council, mobilisation is being effected in the Habarovsk district.

In connection with the occupation of Iman by the People's Revolutionary Army, Commander Pomus of the east front, announced that Iman was occupied without fighting on March 13. At present the military units are pursuing the retreating enemy within the so-called neutral zone. Armored trains and considerable military units of the Kappelists have been disarmed by the Japanese at Ussuri station.

The hasty retreat of the Kappelists from their well-fortified positions at Iman was the consequence of their being unexpectedly surrounded by considerable forces of the People's Army which cut off their rear. The onward march beyond Iman has met no obstacles from the Japanese. Railway communication will be reestablished in a few days.

"Our next task," says the communique, "is to free the Maritime province from bandits and to establish law and order according to the constitution of the republic. A delegation came up to see me at the front, consisting of representatives of the population of two important regions in the Maritime province, with an appeal to save the province from the hardships of civil war and foreign intervention.

"Activities of the partisans, punitive expeditions of the Japanese, and moving of the Kappelists from one place to another, are always a heavy burden for the population. In the Iman region our troops are welcomed by the peasants and Cossacks. The spirit of the army is beyond praise. One can rest assured that the existence of the bandits and traitors in Vladivostok soon will end."

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on March 28, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	"	17-22
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
God	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	30-40
Pomfrot	"	40-50
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-25
Whitebait	"	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	$1.20-$1.40
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	22-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	25-30
Snipe	"	18-20
Teal	"	18-20
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	"	45-55
Duck	"	80-1.00
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	25-28
Bananas	"	6-7
Chestnuts	"	12-14
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	20-25
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb	12-16
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-14
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-15
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Cabbage	each	10-20
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg plant	per lb.	12-15
French Beans	"	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	"	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$4.00-$4.50
Radishes	"	1-3
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.75
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.20
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.80
Barley	"	$4.90
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.00
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.17
Foreign dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.00
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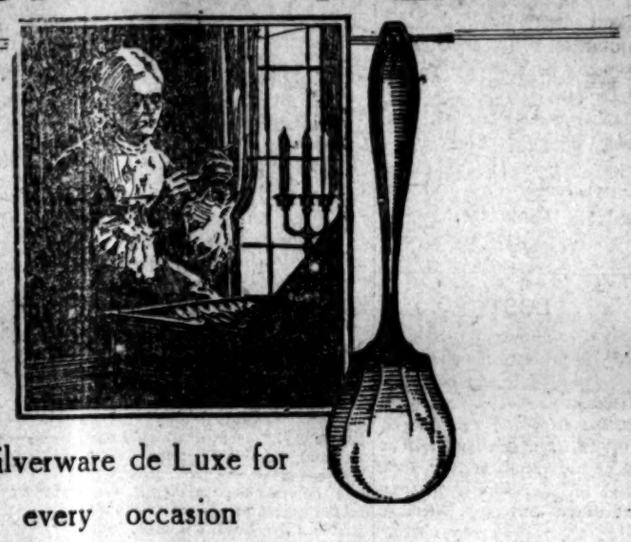

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What About Ireland?

Present Year Will Show Whether Nation Can Develop As Good Legislators As She Has Turned Out Fighters

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER

During the year 1922 we are going to learn whether Ireland can develop as good governors and legislators as she can turn out finished fighters. It will be almost as interesting to watch Irishmen attempting to follow a constructive policy as it has been to see what they could do as obstructionists. Michael Collins, as chairman of the Irish provisional government, is no less picturesque a figure than "Mick" Collins, the terror of the English crown forces, and the pride of his fighting countrymen.

The Free Staters, as the supporters of the Anglo-Irish treaty are called, are living a rather Jekyll and Hyde political existence at present. Arthur Griffith is head of Dail Eireann, in succession to Eamon de Valera, but Michael Collins is chairman of the provisional government as well as Minister of Finance in the Sinn Fein Cabinet. When Viscount Fitzalan, the Irish Viceroy, surrendered Dublin Castle it was Collins who received it. Nothing is surprising in Ireland, but even Irishmen were amused at the strange freak of fate which put Collins, a fugitive from justice with a price of £50,000 on his head in January, 1921, at the head of a delegation empowered to receive Dublin Castle from the English in January a year later. Of the members of the provisional government who went to the Castle the majority had never been within its walls before, while the others had visited it only as prisoners.

His face blackened by coal dust, Collins drove into the castle seated on a coal cart in 1920. His disguise fooled the police and soldiers who filled the courtyards, and he got what he wanted and drove out. In January, 1922, he drove into the same place through streets crowded with cheering Dubliners, but this time he rode in a motor as chairman of the provisional government and head of some fourteen departments controlling, among other things, the collection of excise duties, income taxes and inland revenues. "Mick" Collins, the laborer's son, kept the aristocratic Lord Fitzalan waiting for a couple of hours.

As I write the Mansion House serves as the seat of the provisional government. The Lord Mayor has been crowded into a back room and Sinn Fein, or Free State, officials pour in and out of the building from early morning until after midnight. It has not been definitey decided what use will be made of the castle, but the suggestion is made that it be turned into a national museum. Griffith and Collins and the other ministers have other questions to worry them for the moment. In one big room most of the ministers are gathered most of the time. There is just one telephone in the building, and that is not in the so-called Cabinet room, but in the hall just behind the lobby.

American efficiency experts would throw up their hands in despair if they happened to drop into this building at the present time. Griffin, who never smiles, walks with his chin up, and in short, quick steps across the lobby and disappears down one of the dark hall ways, to reappear a moment later carrying a glass water pitcher in one hand and a tumbler in the other. No one seems surprised that the head of a nation should act as his own servant. Eamon Duggan, head of the Department of Home Affairs, chief of police of Dublin Castle, and as such head of the Royal Irish Constabulary, emerges from the Cabinet room to carry on a whispered conversation in a lobby crowded with newspaper correspondents.

John MacNeill, speaker in the Dail and member of the provisional government without portfolio, is a conspicuous figure in the Mansion House. Professor MacNeill has a crop of hair as thick and long as that of David Lloyd George, but there the comparison stops. The professor is slow of speech and deliberate in action. He fills well the role of the serious-minded pedagogue, but he falls a bit short of the usual estimate of what constitutes a politician. The teller vouches for the truth of the story that the treaty containing the signatures of the members of the provisional ogvernment was held up a day because the professor left the Mansion House to work in his garden. He is as gentle as a kitten, if not so lively; he is kind to every one, including Englishmen; he is ever ready to listen, even when work is piled all around him.

Ireland is passing through a period of transition and when it is over few of the present leaders may be among the rulers of the country. Today the government is in the hands of a combination of old line Home Rulers and youthful republicans, the latter of whom have abandoned their fundamental campaign cry on the ground of expediency. Most observers of developments in Ireland during the last two months will agree that the future of the country depends to a large extent on the political evolution of the young leaders. In the provisional government or the Sinn Fein Cabinet are men like Richard Mulcahy, the Minister of Defence, who is in his early thirties; Kevin O'Higgins, who heads the Board of Trade and Ministry of Transport, though he is still this side of thirty-five; Joseph McGrath, the Minister of Labor, who was called on to settle a national railway strike within forty-eight hours of his appointment; Finian Lynch, the Minister of Education, who is only a few years older than the average college man at commencement, and Patrick Hogan, the youthful Minister of Agriculture. The Sinn Fein organisation is composed chiefly of men and women under thirty years of age. It was a right reverend gentleman who said there would have been no Irish Free State in January, 1922, had there been no restriction on immigration to America and the British Dominions during the preceding five years. He spoke the truth. The Irish republican army today, which won Ireland's right for dominion rule, was the backbone of the movement and was composed chiefly of men under twenty-five years of age. With few exceptions the members of the provisional government won distinction in what Irishmen term "the war."

Griffith is the one Irishman who today regards the treaty as the attainment of the goal for which he has been fighting for most of his life. Not so Collins, Mulcahy and O'Higgins and J. J. Walsh, the Cork commandant, now in charge of the general postoffice. Griffith has been a political journalist for years, and to him the treaty contains everything necessary to fulfill Irish aspirations. On the other hand, he is associated with a group of young treaty supporters, described by diehard republicans as "defeatists," who consider the document only a step on the way to complete independence. They contend that Ireland should have the right to choose whatever form of government she desires, but they differ from the republicans of the De Valera-Burgess-Childers type in that they are ready to accept the document as a means to en end. If there is to be no internecine strife in Ireland this year and during the years to come it will not be because of the compromising ability of the Griffiths, the MacNeills, the Cosgraves and the Duggans, but through the greater flexibility of the Mulcahys, the Walshes, the O'Higginses and the other young republicans now associated with Griffith.

During the last six weeks the whole gamut of emotions has been run in Ireland. With the announcement of the signing of the treaty there was national rejoicing. Then came the break in the old Sinn Fein Cabinet which developed into a national split during the long, acrimonious debate in the Dail. There was the tragedy of the political and personal separation of men and women who had faced death together a score of times. There was the humor of the speeches of some of the opponents of the treaty. There was the pathos of the speeches of some of the women deputies who had lost sons, husbands or fathers in Ireland's fight for liberty. There were the bitter attacks on Eamon de Valera and Erskine Childers, particularly the latter, because of their foreign parentage, though these men had done as much in Ireland's long war as did any full-blooded Irishmen of this or any other generation. There was the heroic stand against the treaty taken by Austin Stack, late Minister of Defense, and by David Kent, a gray-haired native of Cork, who fought with two companions for three days against a company of English soldiers and later learned that one of his brothers had been killed and another executed during the terrible Easter week of 1916, which will always remain a bright page in Irish history.

However bitter the discussion, however cruel and relentless the conflict, there is always an element of humor in everything Irish. During the violent debate in Dail Eireann and the developments immediately succeding it there was always some refreshing witticism to make opponents appreciate they were still Irishmen and brothers. Even Miss Mary MacSwiney, who is one of the most vitriolic of debaters as well as one of the ablest, has a saving sense of humor, and she appreciated the story told after her famous speech against the treaty, which lasted two hours and forty minutes. To the uninitiated it is only necessary to say tha the trip across the Irish Sea lasts two hours and forty minutes and that it is the roughest of all the rough sea passages at this season of the year. "Mary MacSwiney talked two hours and forty minutes," said a reporter of the treaty, "and at the close I was sicker than at the end of my last trip from London." And Miss MacSwiney was amused when the young deputies shouted "Yes!" when she asked whether in their blind loyalty they would follow "Mick" Collins to hell.

Dublin Castle, an infamous place to the Irish, but the last word in efficiency to the English, is so unlike the Mansion House that there could be no more striking example of the kaleidoscopic change which has taken place in Ireland. The castle dates from the fourteenth century, and for seven centuries it has dominated the Irish capital as the seat of the greatest of British bureaucratic institutions. For 150 years it has been inhabited by the civil servant of an alien ruler, and in that time it has beaten generation after generation of Irish patriots, which spoke well for the system of administration. Everybody had a job, and he performed it with the precision and regularity of the wheels in a clock. In the Mansion House today there are a number of men with a multitude of jobs, and no one can perform his manifold duties with the efficiency of the old Dublin Castle administration, but nevertheless the net result is going to be a happier Ireland.

The infamies of the castle have been the inspiration of countless Irish orators. Henceforth the rebels, whether republican or something else, must find their inspiration in the failures of the Mansion House. Between now and the general election, which will be fought in the late spring or early summer, the members of the provisional government will have innumerable problems to handle, and through inexperience and inefficiency they will be guilty of many failures, all of which will be seized upon by the republicans as excellent material for campaign purposes. The average Englishman will have plenty of opportunity to smile while Free Staters and republicans fight out their domestic battle, for such it must now remain for many a long day to come unless the British Empire disintegrates more rapidly than it now gives signs of doing.

Griffiths and Collins are trying to lay the foundation of the Free State and simultaneously plan their campaign to beat the De Valera faction in a national election. One minute they must act as constitutional lawyers, fighting for every ounce of power out of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and the next they must plan to outmaneuver De Valera, Childers, Boland and a score of other former associates, who are their match in brains, courage and determination. It is a man-sized job which Arthur Griffith has tackled. Outsiders should be gentle in their criticism of the responsible head in Ireland during the next six months: He will have troubles enough at home.

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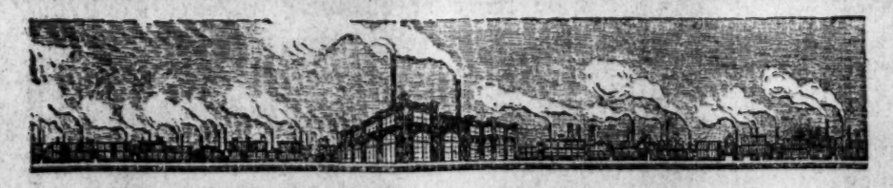

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At Home And Elsewhere

Refugees From Russia Describe Pitiful Scenes—South America Flooded With German Propaganda—London Again To See "Arms And The Man"

Women From Russia

Those who do not believe in the actual misery of unfortunate Bolshevist Russia, writes Le Petit Journal, should make a little tour in the repatriation center of the Boulevard Jourdan, where every day there arrive from all corners of the Bolshevist republic the refugees coming via Finland. A recent convoy brought back to Paris five French women and their children.

"The misery from which we are coming out," declared Mme. Grigat, "is indescribable. I come from the government of Kursk after twenty-eight years' absence from France. Why, here it is paradise! It is now six months since I have seen a piece of white bread. Two months ago a pound of bread cost 8,000 rubles, and, what is more terrible, they have devastated the vast Russian forests, and the firewood during this severe winter cost 200,000 rubles a stere (35.31 cubic feet). A good pair of shoes costs 1,800,000 rubles. I have not eaten meat for a year. The weakened men fall in the street and die at the end of a few days."

Another repatriated woman, Mme. André, said that, being married to a Russian, in order to be authorised to leave Russia she had to secure a divorce.

"I come from Samara," she said: "they there continue shooting people. Two years ago, when the peasants were in revolt, they shot 400 of them with rapid firing guns at the edge of a pit. At Konetsk 300 children, who from eating damaged horseflesh had contracted disease, instead of receiving medical care were shot, so as to prevent contagion. In that town when I left 10 gold rubles were worth 800,000 soviet rubles."

"Nobody works," said another refugee. "We had during the summer to make our clothes from old sacks. You hear them speak of nothing but robberies and policemen and soldiers making common cause with the robbers."

German Propaganda

South America is now literally flooded with German brochures in which the French are accused of the most abominable crimes. It seems that the destruction of Louvain, the incendiaries, the rapes, the massacres of women, children and old men committed by the invaders, were nothing as compared with the crimes of the French soldiers.

These brochures contain several hundred names of officers and soldiers and physicians who are said to have committed the worst atrocities. Most of these names are purely imaginary.

It seems little probable that this propaganda, in a country where France has always been loved and respected, can produce a great effect, but the Frenchmen there complain bitterly that no efforts are being made on the part of France to render useless the work of hate of her enemies.

An Excellent Reason

In London they are going to perform again Mr. Bernard Shaw's play "Arms and the Man." When this work was first produced it had a prodigious success. The public cheered the author and wanted him to appear on the stage.

Despite his protestations, Bernard Shaw had to advance to the footlights and thank the spectators.

He was about to withdraw when from the galleries there came the cry, "The play is rotten!"

Then Mr. Shaw, looking in the direction from which the cry had come, declared, with a smile: "I am of the same opinion as you. But what's to be done? We are only two against this crowd. We'll never succeed in converting them to our opinion!"

A Traitor Converted

Ullmo converted, baptised, admitted to the holiest sacraments of the church! Such was the announcement which recently startled Paris and France into recalling the case of an exiled traitor whom many had regarded as another Dreyfus; though most held him to be what Dryfus was falsely charged with being.

In a shipload of 740 convicts taken in July, 1909, to Devil's Island and the other two islands comprising the group of Isles de Salut, lying off the coast of French Guiana, constituting the great French penal settlement, was a man doomed to a lifetime of the sufferings which Dreyfus endured for five years. This man, a French officer, like Dreyfus, but an officer of the navy instead of the army, was convicted, like Dreyfus, of treasonable correspondence with Germany.

The man, Charles B. Ullmo, a lieutenant in the French navy, was arrested in Toulon in the fall of 1907, charged with trying to sell secret official documents to German spies. Ullmo was said to be much dissipated and an opium eater. The scene of his degradation at Toulon, when the buttons were torn from his uniform and his sword was broken in two and he was exhibited with tears in his eyes before jeering thousands, paralleled the public disgrace of Captain Dreyfus.

And now it is reported that on Devil's Isle he has become a holy man and hermit!

The Bishop of Cayenne, in his apostolic tour near the convicts of the accursed island, admitted him last month to baptism and communion. It is besides asserted that, feeling his end near, Ullmo has sold the furniture of his house and all the books of his library and that with part of the money thus obtained he got coffee and chocolate distributed among the other convicts; he has even made his last will and treatment and chosen for its executor one of the most distinguished convicts, whose intelligence is remarkable and conduct exemplary.

The Next Famine

The next famine will come in 1923, so William Beveridge, the well known English economist, director of the London School of Economics, informs us.

In that year there will be frightful rains that will cause the loss of all crops, and this will result in a dearth the like of which was not seen in Europe since the Middle Ages.

Mr. Beveridge claims to be sure of this fact. He bases his allegation on the most severe scientific data. Doubt is impossible. And yet, says Le Petit Parisien, we cannot ignore the fact that other meteorologists, astronomers and economists who likewise base themselves on not less rigorous scientific data announce us the very contrary.

A Box Of Mystery

Will Joanna Southcott's mysterious box be opened.

Born in 1750, Joanna Southcott went over all Scotland, commenting on the Gospels and teaching righteousness. She was venerated as a prophet.

When she died, in December, 1814, she took with her to the grave a small box containing, according to her testament, a prediction calculated to save not only England but also the world from a terrible catastrophe. This testament added that the box should not be opened until a hundred years after her death.

The box had then to be opened in December, 1914, but there was the war and little heed was given to Joanna Southcott.

But now her souvenir and her legend have become again the topic of the day, in the strangest manner.

A wave of mysticism has visited the humble village of Scotch fishermen, Cairnbulg, now denominated the "village of the saints."

The inhabitants of this hamlet go about the country and, the prey of a veritable religious madness, demand the opening of Joanna Southcott's box, exhorting people to penitence and announcing the nearness of the end of the world.

These new converts make converts with a surprising rapidity which gives much concern to the authorities.

The Last Of The Quills

After the marriage of Princess Mary of England Mr. Bull will see himself under the painful necessity of abandoning his superb turkey quills.

For more than fifty years Mr. Bull has been the general secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury, where are prepared all the indispensable licenses for important weddings.

Thus for half a century Mr. Bull has been writing these licenses with a particular care, with a true artist's scrupulousness. He has never employed a vile metal pen, but has always used turkey quills. On his writing table he possesses about thirty of all varieties. Each has its proper use.

For the marriage of Princess Mary Mr. Bull means to execute a masterpiece, a little from pride—it is the question of a royal princess—and much from sadness. It will, in fact, be the last license which the honorable secretary will write. Henceforth these official acts will be executed—with the typewriter.

Mr. Bull is overwhelmed with grief, not only because he loses an occpuation to which he devoted the best of himself, but also—and above all—because thus disappears a secular tradition of Great Britain.

Progress has its martyrs.

High Society Cooks

Duchesses—as members of the class of the "newly poor"—are beginning to learn the art of cooking. A great number of ladies of the English aristocracy attend, public cooking courses, mostly under assumed names so as to avoid notice. Only those conducting the instruction know whom they really have for their pupils, and pupils, too, who are wanting in knowledge of the first elements of cooking. "I have titled ladies in my class," said the manager of a cooking school, "who had never set foot in a kitchen." At the beginning they are perfectly helpless, but gradually they made very good progress. Now the best society exacts of a lady that she shall prepare a meal with her own hands, and a long list of such ladies is cited, such as the Countess of Falmouth, Lady Helen Murray, Lady Chichester and others who achieve downright masterpieces of the art of cooking. A London paper remarks to this satirically: "Wouldn't it be better, instead of making cooks out of the nobility, to raise cooks into the nobility?"

Life In Tibet

Sir Charles Bell, after twenty years' service in the Indian civil service on the border of Tibet, and one year's actual residence in Lhassa, the capital, has just arrived in London.

Describing his adventures to The Daily Mail, Sir Charles gives some interesting details of the capital of Tibet and its people. The Dalai Lama had to be approached for permission for the Everest expedition party to pass through Sikkim and Tibet, and this permission was given ungrudgingly. The Dalai Lama also instructed all the officials of Sikkim to give every assistance to the party, and Sir Charles thinks England owes this ruler a great debt for the success of the expedition thus far.

Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, is perched on the slope of a mountain, and although it is known as the forbidden city, the expedition found the people most hospitable. A house was given them and many entertainments were arranged. These houses are built of stone and have flat roofs. If a man suffers from toothache he goes with some of his friends onto the roof of his house. The friends carry a large stone and a strong piece of string with them. One end of the string is fastened round the stone and the other end round the man's bad tooth. Then the stone is dropped over the rooftop, two or three of the friends meanwhile holding on to the patient to prevent him going over, too.

Crime is rare in Tibet. There are no police forces. The climate was extremely cold when Sir Charles arrived in Lhassa, and the temperature in his house did not rise above freezing point for days. This was partly due to the lack of glass windows. There are no glass windows in Lhassa. The people use instead a sort of waxed cloth, which lets in the wind.

The Dalai Lama is the secular, as well as religious, head of the people and, Sir Charles says, has a wonderful personality. He paid the latter the great honor of inviting him into the forbidden enclosure of his country place. This was a little wonderland of flowers, birds and wild animals—a hidden retreat where he gave deep thought both to his religious and state affairs. Hundreds of canaries were singing there, and there were stags, pheasants and a great tiger from Bengal.

Printing For Nothing

Dutch printers are up in arms over some advertisements now appearing in the Dutch press. "Your Printing for Nothing," is the way these advertisements are headed, and they actually carry out what they advertise. It is all due to the cheap mark.

The postal rate for printed matter in Holland is two cents. For this same amount the German printers will print a circular, put it in an envelope, have the address written, put on a stamp—a German one—and post it to the customer in Holland. Consequently those who go to the German printer not only get their printing free, but also the envelopes and the addressing of them. At the same time the German printer manages to make a reasonable profit out of the transaction!

Dutch printers are trying to get some measure of protection.

The Road to Happiness.

You must keep well if you wish to be happy. When constipated take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels.

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YOUNG SCULPTORS OF FRANCE CRITICISED

Paris, Jan. 20.—Especially on the young sculptors of France who, having won prizes, were sent to the Villa Medicis at Rome to complete their studies, are the reporters of the Beaux-Arts at Paris exceedingly severe. They have indeed some reason for this severity. There have been so many scandalous successes of recent years that the students are being tempted into paths that lead nowhere. They are coming to believe that any kind of flashy performance in which structural knowledge is wanting, in which serious attention to the rules and examples of the old masters is considered unnecessary, is bound to impress the public. The fault no doubt really lies with the public. The public is now unable to distinguish between solid work and pseudo-originality expressed in the most casual and ignorant manner.

In these circumstances the protest of the Paris Academie des Beaux-Arts is extremely important. It is after inspecting the works of last year that the judges pronounced their harsh verdict.

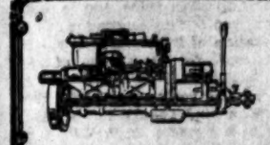
How does it come about, they ask, that these young artists in such a delightful country, surrounded by chefs-d'œuvre, sheltered from all material cares, do not work better in the calm atmosphere of their personal thoughts and feelings? In the poetic silence of the villa, in the ambiance of the Roman decor, there have been formed in the past many true artists representing the French national genius.

The reporters would have liked to praise the young sculptors, but unhappily the neo-archaic and foreign formulas that have been adopted render this impossible.

The Academie sent these laureats to the Villa Medicis to study the masters, all the masters, with the utmost breadth of spirit. There is no desire to attach particular importance to this or that style. The masters who in their different epochs have given the highest expression of their art are all equally worthy of study.

But these sculptors of today leave France with preconceived ideas. They carry all kinds of mechanical instruments with which to execute draperies and fashion limbs. They carry combs with which they try to produce the appearance of hair. They put a screen between themselves and nature. For them the art of sculpture is only a number of recipes, tricks and conventions.

The report goes on to refer to the poverty of imagination and the lack of real instruction that is apparent not only in the works of the pupils but in the works of successful men at this moment. Their formulas, which they consider to be a new expression of art, are a mere reversion to a primitive form. This form has its value. But it should be kept in its place.



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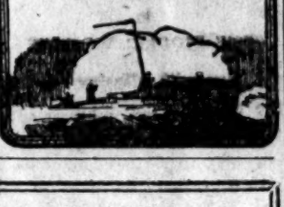

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French Divided Over M. Poincare's Policies

Consternation Caused When Signs Of Reaction In American Opinion Become Evident

Paris, Feb. 28 (by mail).—Something like consternation was caused in France when immediately after the advent to power of M. Poincare the signs of a reaction in American opinion about France became conspicuous even to those who had for so long endeavored not to see. There was the resolution of Senator McCormick, there were the demands of the commission headed by Mr. Hoover, there was quite unmistakably not only a hesitancy about Genoa, but a distinct aversion to taking any part in European affairs and at the same time a clear hostility even in official circles toward France.

Whenever it is recommended in America that European budgets should be examined, whenever there is talk of excessive armaments, whenever it is proposed that the debtors to America should be called upon to pay their debts, France understands that she is being indicated even when the name of France is not mentioned.

For a long time France seemed to be blind to the truth that American sympathy and active friendship was not something which was utterly independent of French policy. There was no realisation of the possibility that public opinion in respect of France might change. Even now France is inclined to believe that propaganda, whether emanating from Germany or directed by England is responsible for any alteration in the esteem of other countries for France. But although excuses and explanations are to be found in profusion it is an undoubted fact that France is now aware that she is in danger of losing her old situation in the eyes of America.

Some day, perhaps, the history of French diplomatic aberrations will be written. One factor will have to be taken serious notice of. An entirely stupid oil war at one moment seemed to set at loggerheads the British and American peoples. There is reason to believe that for reasons which are not creditable, at least, one French newspaper started its campaign against England and by its methods encouraged and fostered the belief that there was deep division between the two English speaking countries and that the best way to please America was to attack England. For a time French diplomacy actually based itself upon this monstrous absurdity. France believed that bargains were to be made with America as against England. If one cares to trace this thought through the Washington Conference it will be found that the idea of the journal in question which pretended friendship for America and disdain for England is responsible for very much that has happened to France.

It is strange that France was so long in understanding that there was no diplomacy to be founded upon the supposed Anglo-Saxon schism. Washington was for France a diplomatic Waterloo. Blunder after blunder was made starting out with this wrong belief.

The fall of M. Briand was, from the point of view of foreign politics, a misfortune for France. M. Poincare may or may not prove to be the man he has represented himself to be. But abroad he was looked upon as one who stood for reaction and consequent confusion on the continent of Europe.

It was round about the proposed Genoa congress that the storm really broke. The French newspapers have been in the habit of quoting from the American newspapers whatever pleased them and ignoring whatever was displeasing to them. But the news about Senator McCormick and about Mr Hoover and the many demands that France should pay her debts rather than maintain immense armies, should not hold to the figures of the German indemnities which are obviously impossible and which can only keep Europe in a state of uncertainty and chaos, could not be overlooked. Nor could the reluctance of America to go to Genoa be overlooked.

Thinking men in France were alarmed. It is true that France had protested against the Genoa congress but she was only half in earnest and meant all the time to go to Genoa. Unfortunately it was just her hesitation, her lack of enthusiasm, which was calculated to have a serious effect upon the American decision. When this effect was produced, that is to say, when it was perhaps too late, France became keener about Genoa.

Nothing is more significant than the half-hearted reception of M. Poincare. Among the populace he is regarded with great suspicion. The newspapers, even those which are friendly towards M. Poincare, have recorded how he has been hissed in the popular cinemas when his portrait has been thrown on the screen. There are sections of the people who are genuinely afraid that M. Poincare will lead France into new conflicts, will isolate her and bring disaster upon her. Evidently the Socialists could not miss the opportunity of playing upon this feeling.

But perhaps one can ignore these occasional manifestations of somewhat ignorant persons. They are of little importance. What is of immense importance is the attitude of the business men and financiers who also have become alarmed. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor might well bring his own testimony to this effect. But it is perhaps preferable to have recourse to the French newspapers. Some of them—supporters of M. Poincare—have registered the movement of business men and financiers in favor of the Lloyd George method of European reconstruction and in condemnation of the Poincare method which would have held aloof from Genoa. They attempt to fight this tendency, but in fighting it they prove that it exists. It does exist veritably. What has made it manifest itself is precisely the attitude of America. "Let us go to Genoa," cry the business men, "perhaps something will come out of this meeting." And they are extremely anxious that America also should attend.

It cannot be forgotten that after all, America is the creditor and France is the debtor, and the many unpleasant reminders that have been given are inducing serious men to consider that there is no hope for France without America's friendship, no hope for France should America exercise financial pressure upon her, no hope for Europe unless America can be induced to co-operate in a scheme of restoration.

Obviously the presence of America at Genoa would imply a serious discussion of the general question of international debts, whether those debts are the debts of Germany or the debts of France. There has been much writing which tries to show that America must not dream of intimidating France, and to show that it would be exceedingly unfair for America to lay stress upon her credits. From the French viewpoint there is indeed much to be urged. The arguments are that the war was a common war and that it is unreasonable for the nations which have enriched themselves to demand onerously repayment from those nations which have impoverished themselves. American money lent to France was used to fight American battles and moreover was spent in buying American stocks. Some generous readjustment which shall not follow strict business is called for. In any case France cannot pay if she is not paid by Germany, and if she maintains an army it is precisely for the purpose of forcing Germany to pay. If America uses her influence for the reduction of the German debt she must in logic surrender her credits to that extent on France. England, it will be noted, is prepared to do so. From the total of the German debt she proposes the subtraction of the amount owing by France to England and its all-round cancellation. If America wishes, in the interest of commerce, further to deplete French credits she must be prepared to sacrifice her own.

Without attempting at this moment to enter into any general discussion, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor merely wishes to note (1) that France is now aware of the growing tendencies in America; (2) that French business men are changing their views about Genoa and reparations and reconstruction; (3) that they desire American participation in co-operative schemes; (4) that a wide discussion of debts is sooner or later inevitable.

Scott's Unpublished Shakespeare

Like most of the manuscripts of the Waverley Novels, the three volumes of Scott's unpublished Shakespeare have found their way to America, where they are among the treasures of the Barton Collection in Boston Public Library. After a careful explication of all available evidence I am satisfied that the claim made on behalf of these three volumes is trustworthy and that they are probably the sole extant volumes of the series which Scott and Lockhart undertook to prepare. To be sure, they are bound up without title pages; the commentary contains nothing that would indicate its authorship, and they carry no date. But the condition of the books, their broken number, especially in the light of what has been now said, and the imprint, "Edinburgh: printed by James Ballantyne and Co.," seem legitimate argument for their genuineness. Further, on the two fly-leaves of Vol. II is a note written by Thomas Rodd, a London bookseller, in which he says:

"I purchased these three volumes of Shakespeare's Works from a Sale at Edinburgh. They were entered in the catalogue as 'Shakespeare's Works, edited by Sir Walter Scott and Lockhart, Vols. II, III, IV. All printed unique.' That Scott entertained the design of editing Shakespeare I know from Archibald Constable, who mentioned it to me more than once, and I sent him a little book of memoranda for Scott's use, but as he, Constable, informed me, it never reached him. The bankruptcies of Scott and Constable prevented the completion of the work. The book bears marks of Scott's usual inaccuracies, as I find on casually opening these volumes."

The date of Rodd's purchase is unknown, but it must have been in the forties or early fifties of the last century. In 1860 Dr James Wynne compiled an account of the Private Libraries of New York, in which he devoted a section to the Thomas P. Barton Library, and quoted Rodd's note on the purchase. The Barton Collection became a part of the Boston Library, in 1873 Justin Winsor, writing to the Boston Advertiser on March 1, 1874, soon after the publication of "Archibald Constable and His Literary Correspondence" (1873), said:

"The account of the Barton Collection, which was printed 15 years ago, contained the earliest public mention, I believe, of the supposition that Scott ever engaged in such a work, which this life of Constable now renders certain. These later corroborative statements give a peculiar interest to the volumes which are now in this library, and which are perhaps the only ones of the edition now in existence."—W. S. Crocket in the Bookman. (London).

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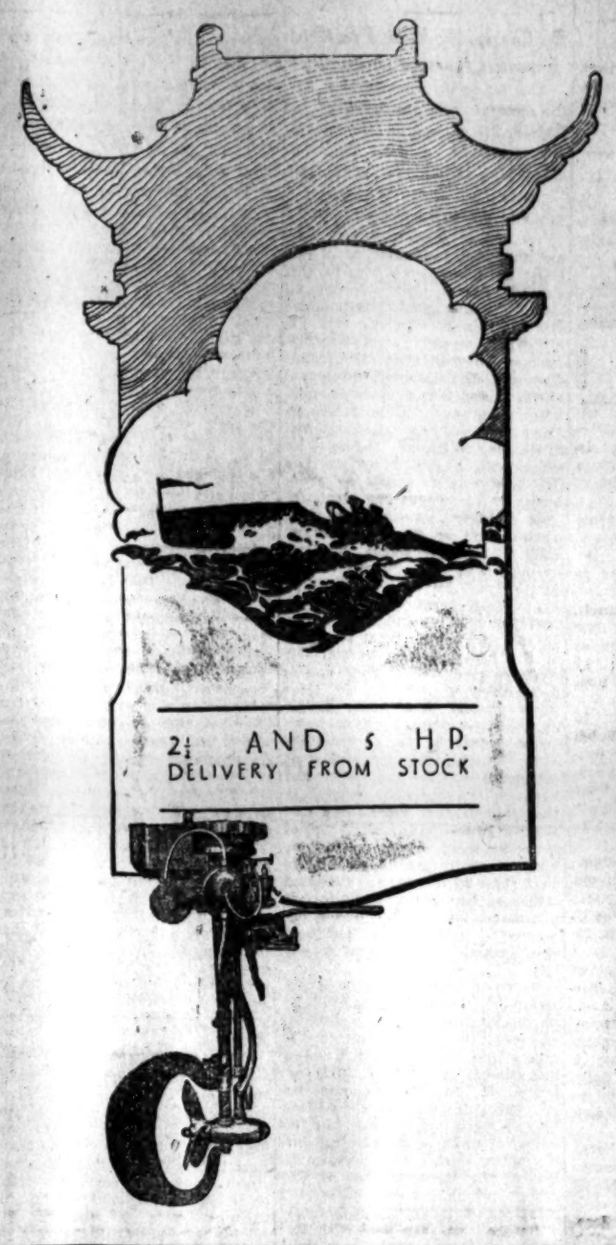

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Weather

Cloudy but fine and mild weather with some mist along the coast. Unsteady breezes with local calms all along the China coast. A new depression is probably forming between Mongolia and Chefi.

CARD OF THANKS

MR. W. J. SNYDER, of Brazil, Indiana, wishes to return his heartfelt thanks to all the citizens of Shanghai who showed such kind sympathy with him in his recent tragic bereavement.

47364 A. 2

Sunday's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. (Passion Sunday). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 22; Lessons: Exod. ii, 23-iii. end; Hebrews viii, 1-21; Anthem: "Blessed Jesu." (Dvorak); Hymns 96, 107, 200; Preacher: The Dean. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 51; Lessons; Exod. iv, 1-23; Mark xv. 22-end; Anthem, "O Saviour of the world." (Goss); Hymns 13, 108, 96; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon; Psalm 22; Lessons, Exod. ii, 23-iii, end; Hebrews xiii. 1-21; Hymns 108, 111, 184, 107; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "After death;" Chant 131; Anthem: "God is our Hope and Strength" (Brewer); Hymns 705, 231. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject "The Masthead View;" Chant 7; Hymns 56, 271, 322 (2). 7 p.m. Communion; Hymns 485, 394.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal) 9:30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D.

Community Church.—Sunday School at 9:30 a.m., in Union Church Hall. The west side Sunday School will be omitted on account of the epidemic of scarlet fever. 11 a.m., public service in the Columbia Country Club Route Doumer. Subject, "How ought we to think of Jesus Christ?" 5 p.m., public service in The Masonic Hall, 20 The Bund. Subject, "The Christ for Today." Dr. Freeman will be the preacher at both services.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The Services will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev. J. Darroch; 6 p.m. by Rev. W. J. Embery.

New Thought Center.—No. 12 Nanking Road, Kelly and Walsh Building, top floor. Sunday Service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Subject: "Will-Power." Free Treatment and teachings daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Sunday Service League.—Meeting at Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Sunday, April 2, at 4 p.m.; special address by Rev. Charles L. Boynton, of the Shanghai American School. Special music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m., subject: "Unreality." Sunday School, 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends.—(Quakers) Shanghai. A meeting for worship will be held at 11 a.m. at No. 6 Jinkee Road second flat.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. F. only an inital renaratory measur: L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Co-operation Is Labor's New Stand, Says Dr. Chas. W. Eliot

By Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University

The current prescriptions for the restoration of prosperity in the United States and in the world are curiously varied. They include high tariffs, low tariffs, the extension of credit to bankrupt nations and to commercial enterprises old or even dead and now but unproved, the cancelling of the debts of other nations to the United States, the lending of money by Government to numerous individuals who can give no adequate security, and the support by Government of distressed diseased, disabled, self-indulgent shiftless and lazy persons in both urban and rural communities at the expense of the competent, industrious and frugal. A few clear voices can be heard saying that the only way to restore prosperity is to release the stranglehold of labor unionism on production and on transportation of freight and passengers by land and sea. But this release obviously involves large reductions of wages in all production and transportation services and a resolution on the part of the great majority of the American people that the strike in trades which concern the necessaries of life in the temperate zones, like fuels, foods, building and transportation, is no longer tolerable in civilised society. During the past stages of industrial warfare the strike has been an indispensable weapon in the struggle for more pay and shorter hours; and in all the chief manufacturing nations it has done much good toward improving the conditions of life for the laboring millions. Now it may be no longer necessary, especially under democratic governments; but how many people are prepared to say so?

To bring about the disuse of the strike by legislation backed by physical force would be a difficult and painful process full of disasters and losses for both labor and capital and for the public at large. It therefore becomes an interesting inquiry whether there be any signs of change in the states of mind of the owning and managing class on the one hand, and of the laboring class on the other, which promise peaceful solutions of industrial problems.

Before we can deal with the prospects of change we must recall the long-established states of mind on both sides of the conflict. All labor unions have believed in and taught the limited output, the closed shop, the uniform wage and "going slow." These beliefs and practices are founded on the fundamental conception that there is not enough work in the world to go round and that any man who does as little as he can on his job and keeps it is benefiting other workers who have no job, or are liable at any moment to have none. One terrible fear has prevailed generally among the laboring classes for generations, the fear of having no job especially when the individual's productive capacity declines, whether from premature disability or old age. The insecurity of employment has been a terror to the working classes in all manufacturing nations that have used the factory system and and power-driven machinery, particularly in those industrial communities in which the status of the family of every miner, mechanic, transport worker or operative depends on his retaining the job he has made his own. It should be remembered that in the laboring class social distinctions are quite as highly valued as in any other class and are even more rigid. Hence, the loss of its social status by the family of the jobless man is a terrible loss.

WORKERS AS AUTOMATONS

The demand for shorter hours, enforced by the strike and other violences, is based in part upon another inevitable development of the factory system, namely, the extreme division of labor with the resulting intense monotony of work for the individual workman. This monotony reduces the workman to the condition of an automaton, makes it impossible for him to be interested in his daily work, and makes him eager to reduce to lowest terms the time and strength he must give to the earning of his livelihood.

The extreme division of labor is not solely responsible for the evil of monotonous and uninteresting occupation for the individual workman; for it has been common practice among employers to keep each employe as long as possible making the same bit of an elaborate machine, or performing the same small function in a factory process which has many co-ordinated functions. This monotony in daily work has penetrated even the original handicrafts, like that of the carpenter, mason or blacksmith, for contractors now divide their carpenters into framers, roofers, floor layers, floor and window hangers, and so forth, thus introducing an injurious monotony into the work of an old trade which for centuries has offered to a skillful man large variety in his daily occupation. Some wise contractors, however, purposely avoid inflicting this injury on one of the most ancient and excellent of trades. The labor union rule that no workman must go outside of the prescribed work of his trade, even for a moment, promotes monotony of work in every trade. Thus, if an electrician engaged in wiring a house, whose walls are of brick, ventures to cut a hole in one brick to receive the small metal box which he uses to change the direction of his wires at some angle in the house, all the union masons employed on the job must quit their work. The electrician must on no account do any work on brick. This rule not only inflicts unnecessary costs on contractors or owners, but increases a great evil in the modern industrial system, namely, monotony in the daily work.

So much for labor's habitual states of mind. Now for capital's. On the side of owners and managers the experience of generations with industrial conflicts has bred certain inherited or transmitted convictions concerning the conduct of a manufacturing business: First, that there is a natural and inevitable conflict between capital and labor; second, that the management of any sound business will always have to be autocratic and not democratic; thirdly, that the laborers in any works or factory have no right to know anything about the accounts, sales, profits or prospects of the business to which their labor is an essential contribution, their sole right being to receive their stipulated wages; and fourthly, that the employer is not called upon to interest himself in the general welfare of his employes, in their protection from disease and vice, or in the promotion among them of education, recreation and comfort, and that the employer does his whole duty when he keeps his business running year after year at a profit, so that he continues to be able to pay the market's wages to his employes.

NEW ATTITUDE OF LABOR

Having thus recalled the traditional and commonest states of mind of labor on the one hand and capital on the other, we are now ready to ask if there are any signs that both sides in the industrial strife are getting some new light on these traditional habits of thought. This is one of the critical questions of the day in respect to industrial prosperity and social progress under democratic government.

It would be quite possible to infer from the recent strike vote in the railroad brotherhoods, the current strike in certain building trades, the partial success of the prolonged strike in the clothiers' trade, the effort of the unionised coal mining counties in West Virginia to compel the non-union counties to become unionised, the exhortations steadily addressed by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the affiliated unions that they resist all reductions of wages, and the recent denunciation of the National Government as a "merciless" employer because it has discharged some thousands of navy yard workers in execution of the agreement on the reduction of naval armament just made at the Washington conference, that the aims and policies of organised labor are unaffected by the prodigious events of the last seven years and that the labor unions are still bent on higher wages, shorter hours and complete control of the principal American industries and of the National Government. On the other hand, certain changes in the mental state of organised labor seem to have occurred or to be in progress. Thus, organised labor seems to have appreciated the effect on the American people of the police strike in Boston and to have accepted in good measure the rule—no strikes in any public service, national, State or municipal.

Again, organised labor sees clearly, in spite of frequent advices to the contrary from their leaders, that numerous corporations and partnerships are conducting their factories, mines, mills or machine shops as open shops to the satisfaction of their employes as well as of the consuming public. Furthermore, reductions of wages are being accepted in many trades or occupations, though by no means symmetrically or universally, extra charges for overtime are being abandoned, and "going slow" is being voluntarily renounced by both union and non-union men, or its abandonment is accepted as the fundamental condition of employment. In many communities scattered about the country building operations are being resumed in a moderate way with only slight reduction in wages and fall in the prices of materials, but on an understanding with the unions involved that there shall be no "going slow," and that the contractor may dismiss slackers on his own judgment. The success of such arrangements suggests that the self-respect of American workingmen has not been destroyed by generations of labor union, inculcation of limited output and "going slow." The old feeling that "to come on the town"—or the State—is the uttermost humiliation still survives; and the New England "town meeting" spirit still animates innumerable American communities far distant in time and space from its original home.

The railroads afford a good field in which to study these tendencies. The railroad employes are a good type of American labor, skilled and unskilled. In the recent abandonment of a strongly threatened country-wide strike by the railroad brotherhoods they showed themselves capable of modifying their traditional policies in order to bring them into accord with the interests and needs of the immense majority of the American people. They apparently learned that the American people would not support the strike, or submit to the domination at which it aimed. They apparently learned that in the opinion of the American public the 12 percent reduction in wages authorised by the Railroad Labor Board to be effective July 1, 1921, will not enable the railroads to serve the public efficiently, put their neglected properties into good condition, and make a significant reduction in rates. They apparently learned that the public interest requires a further reduction in the war's unreasonable railroad wages.

Altogether the outcome of the threatened railroad strike in 1921 suggests strongly that the American public, the railroad brotherhoods and organised labor in general have learned something since the Adamson law was forced through Congress in 1916 by a stopwatch threat of the brotherhoods to tie up all the railroad transportation of the country.

TO REDUCE LIVING COSTS

The argument in favor of return to something like the cost of living which prevailed before the war finds ready acceptance among all sorts of people, including labor organised and unorganised. Indeed, the American people as a whole has become eager to reduce the cost of living, and sees clearly that the high cost which the war brought about cannot be reduced substantially unless the war wages are lowered in all the industries which deal with the necessaries of life. Hence the great majority of the American people are coming to the conclusion that strikes should no longer be allowed in industries which deal with the necessaries of life, including transportation. Within this great majority will be found today hundreds of thousands of men and women who are accounted members of trades unions but who set the general interest of the community—including their own—above the interest of their special class. Of course, wages rose during and after the war in railroading, the building trades, and many other calling until they bore no significant relation to the cost of living. These high wages established in prudent families new standards of living which it is not for the public interest to abolish; for increased buying power in wise hands means stable community progress based on industry, frugality and liberty. Into other families, less intelligent or less conscientious, the exorbitant wages of the wartime brought nothing but habits of extravagance and senseless waste. These are now filling the ranks of the unemployed, and having made no saving during their fat years, are in want. Some students of industrial relations seem inclined to regard unemployment as a cause of industrial unrest. Is it not rather a symptom of an industrial disorder due to error or rashness on the part of capital or of labor or of both?

There is some evidence, too, that the members of labor unions in some trades do not follow their leaders as well as they used to do sometimes making an explicit declaration that they are disobeying their elected leaders, but oftener contenting themselves with silently acting contrary to the express advice of these leaders. "Outlaw" strikes have increased in frequency. It may be remarked in passing that many events have occurred within the last five years (1917-1922) to increase the distrust of people in general concerning the internal management of labor unions. It is confidently affirmed by union men, and is commonly believed, that on important measures the determinations of the unions are really made by the younger and least responsible members, the older members habitually neglecting to attend the meetings of the unions, no matter how important the issue to be voted on may be. It is also alleged that the practice of keeping on their rolls the names of members who never come to the meetings and never pay any dues is extending in labor unions. Because of the secrecy of all labor union meetings, it is impossible to get at the facts on these subjects; but this very impossibility increases the object which the American public is feeling more and more to the invisible management of labor unions and of the federations of local unions.

UNION AND PIECE-WORK

In recent years, the method of paying the individual workman by the piece or by his "results" has come into rather general use in some of this country's most considerable industries. Organised labor has always been opposed to piece-work; because a factory which pays its workmen by the piece permits its individual workers, both men and women, to earn very various amounts of weekly pay, thus violating a fundamental policy of unionised labor, namely, a uniform wage in a given trade or occupation throughout the largest possible region. The uniform wage for all journeymen or skilled workmen in a given trade has always been a fundamental doctrine with the labor unions, a doctrine very injurious to the personal character of the individual workman. When, for instance, a young man has once been admitted to a carpenter's union, he has no pecuniary inducement to become more skillful at his trade from year to year, because he can only earn the prescribed uniform wage, no matter how much more skillful and productive he may become. If, however, he be paid by the piece, the higher his weekly earnings will become with every increase in his skill and therefore in his productiveness. In other words piece-work abolishes the uniform wage. It is a significant fact, therefore, that more and more mills, mines and factories, using a great variety of raw materials and turning out very various products, pay their workmen by the piece. They do this, of course, because both parties, managers and employes, or capital and labor, like that way best. The method is applicable to crews or gangs of workmen who combine to produce a given article, quite as well as to individuals.

Let us consider now the many signs of changes in the traditional views of owners or managers concerning the relations between capital and labor. To many employers the conflict between capital and labor seems more and more destructive and injurious, as organisation is perfected and extended on both sides, particularly as the organisation of capital has proved to be more difficult and less firm than the organisation of labor. As the conflict becomes more destructive and its losses heavier, the question arises whether after all it be inevitable. In the next place, although most owners and managers still hold that success in any manufacturing industry is dependent, as a rule, on one head or controller of its policies, it is not inconsistent with that principle to supply the indispensable head with interested advisers and associates who exercise important functions of oversight and discipline, although always under the direction of the head or chief. Again, the repugnance on

(Continued on Page 13)

Making A World Of Happy People

BY P. W. WILSON

(American Correspondent of the London Daily News and Former Member of Parliament.)

THE conference has dispersed, the treaties are signed and sealed and screened for the movies, but the world, having stood while the diplomatists discussed her destinies, now starts again on her way searching for happiness—that quest which never ends. History is, after all, like a paper-chase in which the scraps of paper, shed upon tracks true and false, are notes and protocols and agreements dropped by the statesmen as they run ahead but seldom persued or understood by us who, like lads at school, scamper after, following the trail laid down but knowing nothing where it will land us. Writing and talking have never saved mankind and never will; we now need a program of realities, of things that urgently need to be done—obvious things, though long neglected—things which will keep every idle man employed for fifty years—not ideas, not theories, not causes but services—simple, straightforward, international housekeeping. That is today the solution.

For a moment imagine that Intelligence has begun to reign and the magic opportunities that beckon to progressive mankind.

In the United States there are 250,000 miles of railroad; in Britain, 20,000 miles. Deliberately our public opinion has decided that railroads are necessary to the more abundant life of the race. We have men who know how to run railroads. We have bankers who can finance railroads. We have engineers who are able to construct railroads. Yet there are today few countries which do not need railroads. In India and China, Russia and Africa hundreds of thousands of miles are needed. If built they would at once pay interest and sinking fund on the capital invested. The building would bring trade and the railroad, when finished, would develop that trade still further. I would have a grand trunk-line running north from the Cape to Cairo, thence crossing the Nile into Palestine, so into Syria, where there should be a junction, one branch linking through Asia to Vladivostok and the other through Europe to Aberdeen. I would bridge the Dardanelles, tunnel the English Channel and cut clean through international animosities with straight steel track—the shortest line between any given points. I would make the railway what the road was in the Roman Empire. Hitherto the strategic railway has stopped dead at a frontier. It has emphasised race hatred instead of obliterating it. My strategic railway would connect every friend with every foe. What will prevent massacres in Armenia is not argument, not protest, but well-organised commerce, conducted under the protection of the police. Railways and all that they bring would render Armenia as safe as Ohio or the Punjab.

Next I would develop ports, canals, rivers, telegraphs, telephones and all other communications. Everything that will bring men together in peace should be encouraged. Follow that policy and not one ship anywhere will lack a cargo. Every day will witness the evolution of new wants. To win those "wants" people will be ready to work harder and to better advantage. The interchange of ideas will induce the interchange of goods. The old delusion that properity is national will disappear. It will be found that prosperity is international and that the true interest of each naion is the common interest of all nations. No nation can have any wealth, any happiness, which it does not share.

As communications are extended, so will there arise an opportunity for irrigation. What manufactures, what agriculture, needs today is often cold water. In India already 50,000,000 acres have been rendered fertile by canals, and the length of the canals would cross the United States twenty times. In Egypt there are great barrages which change desert into garden, and others are still to be built. But the factory as well as the farm needs irrigation, and for the factory irrigation means water-power. For captains of industry there is in the development of water-power, the wide world over, an inexhaustible field. Such schemes, when properly devised, can scarcely fail to repay the capital invested.

The notion that we need to control the births of children is geographically absurd. The world is still comparatively empty and its resources are undiscovered or running to waste. In most countries

(Continued on Page 13)

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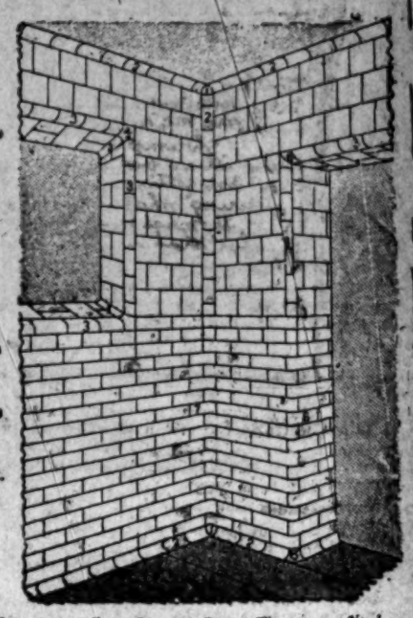

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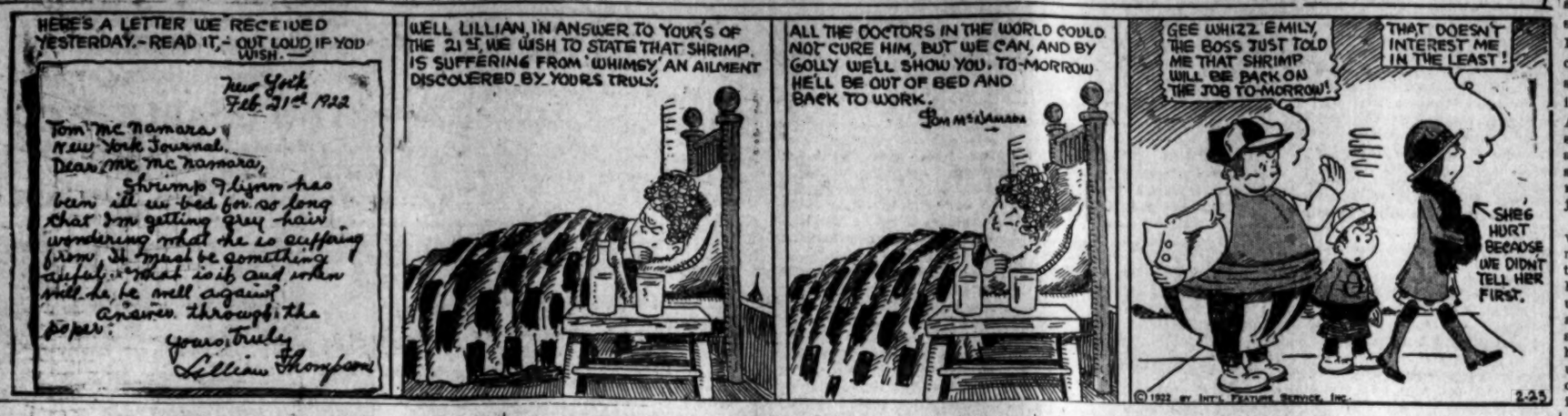
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New York Feb 21st 1922
Tom Mc Namara
New York Journal.
Dear Mr. Mc Namara,
Shrimp Flynn has been ill in bed for so long that I'm getting grey hair wondering what he is suffering from. It must be something awful. What is it, and when will he be well again? Answer through the paper.
Yours Truly
Lillian Thompson
WELL LILLIAN, IN ANSWER TO YOUR'S OF THE 21 ST WE WISH TO STATE THAT SHRIMP IS SUFFERING FROM 'WHIMSY' AN AILMENT DISCOVERED BY YOURS TRULY.
ALL THE DOCTORS IN THE WORLD COULD NOT CURE HIM, BUT WE CAN, AND BY GOLLY WE'LL SHOW YOU. TO-MORROW HE'LL BE OUT OF BED AND BACK TO WORK.
Tom McNamara
GEE WHIZZ EMILY, THE BOSS JUST TOLD ME THAT SHRIMP WILL BE BACK ON THE JOB TO-MORROW!
THAT DOESN'T INTEREST ME IN THE LEAST!
SHE'S HURT BECAUSE WE DIDN'T TELL HER FIRST.
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Co-operation Is Labor's New Stand, Says Dr. Chas. W. Eliot

(Continued from Page 12)

the part of owners or managers to giving the workmen in the factory or shop knowledge of the cost of its plant, and of its sales, accounts and risks has been much diminished in many cases by experience of the great increase in the efficiency of any body of employes which results from the conviction on their part that the shop or factory is in some true sense theirs as well as the owners': theirs because they wish to promote in every way its interest and its safe functioning; theirs not only because their daily labor is essential to that safe functioning, but because they feel that on their fidelity and efficiency its prosperity depends and therefore the security and well-being of themselves and their families through a long future. Again, the state of mind of the employing class has undergone within recent years a great change in respect to the expediency of promoting the general welfare of employes. It has clearly become the interest of the employer to protect his employes as well as he can from disease, accident and premature disability, and to promote among them education, comfort, sensible recreations, and sound family life. Naturally, this interest takes effect only when the relations between employer and employe are not casual and brief, but durable.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

To what do these considerations lead? To happier industrial relations. Wherever a relation approaching that of partnership between owners and employes is instituted, even though the form be obviously crude or incomplete, there will arise an effective co-operation between owners, managers and hands, a co-operation in improving the plant as a means of earning interest on capital and simultaneously improving the moral and physcial conditions under which the necessary labor is performed. Wherever the idea that increased returns to the capital invested in an industry should be accompanied by increased returns to the labor which carries it on is accepted and carried into practice, and it has also become an accepted charge on capital to promote the moral and physical well-being of all the employes and their families, there the industrial strife which inflicts such terrible losses on the entire community tends to cease. Wherever employers admit employes to knowledge of their business; its profits and losses, it risks and advantage, its hopes and fears, and also to a control, shared with management, over the discipline of the works, the hours and the wages, while retaining in their own hands medical and nursing provisions for their employes and facilities for play, recreation, education and social enjoyments, there new relations are established between capital and labor to the unspeakable advantage of both.

Innumerable efforts in these directions have recently been made in all the manufacturing regions of the United States, some by individual owners, some by firms and some by corporations, large or small. Some of these efforts have failed because badly conceived or badly managed; but all have succeeded for which has been found a single director or manager possessing the needed personal qualities as head or leader. A striking instance of that kind of success under very unfavorable circumstances will be found in the Mitten Co-operative Management of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company from 1911 to 1922. Through the study and working out of such plans employers and employes are alike improved, and from these improvements spring bright hopes for democratic society.

American trades unionism has learned much from the intense labor troubles in Europe during the years of active fighting in the World War and since the armistice; but more from the British Isles than from the Continent. The successive defeats of the revolutionary trade unionists in Great Britain during the last three years and especially the breakdown of the Triple Alliance, a formidable combination of miners, railroad employes and longshoremen with other marine transport workers, all organised in strong unions under experienced leaders, were apparently due to two causes; first, the steadiness of the British public and thir prompt volunteering to maintain indispensable public service, and, secondly, to the moderation and conservatism of large numbers of union men, who were not willing to seize by force the immediate control of the principal British industries. In the United States, organised labor has always been comparatively free from the taint of socialism, red or pink, Russian, Jewish, German, French or Italian; although some of its leaders have entertained the socialistic opinion that a union man who owns his house, or has a deposit in a savings bank, has really become a capitalist and therefore an untrustworthy member of a militant union or of the labor class. This sobriety and intelligence in the ranks of both British and American trades unionism may reasonably incline any observer, sympathetic or unsympathetic, to believe that organised labor may consent to abandon before long policies which are demonstrably bad in their effects on the individual workman and have become unnecessary, though formerly indispensable.

There is great need of a thorough survey by a board of competent experts to ascertain what capital is now doing toward admitting labor as a partner, giving labor knowledge of the work of each separate plant and a large share in its profits and accepting a large responsibility for the education, health, recreation and social enjoyments of their employes and their families. Such a board would need to be clothed with adequate authority; for there will be conisderable difficulty in getting at the facts on this subject. Many owners and managers attach high value to their recent inventions concerning co-operative action between employers and employes and are reluctant to reveal these assets to their competitors. Other proprietors have adopted schemes which have met with only partial success; and they want time to improve them before they are published. In general, owners and managers are averse to Government inquiries into their doings. Labor, on the other hand, is in a cautious and inquiring state of mind with regard to these new performances on the part of capital, enjoys the new benefits it is receiving, but wonders why capital is conferring them, and whether they are going to be permanent. Hence labor, like capital, is likely to prefer privacy in these matters to publication.

The survey should not only state the facts with regard to the industrial experiments already started, but should demonstrate the need of much time for further experimentation and study. Time is needed for further trial of the method of discussion and compromise in industrial disputes—the only successful method in political conflicts—and for further experience with the method of conference followed by arbitration. The best mode of constituting an arbitration tribunal is not yet thoroughly worked out, although a presumption has been established against tribunals representing labor, capital and the public, and in favor of tribunals representing the public only. Nobody knows in how many hours of work per week for each individual workman the total needed work of the civilised world, outside the tropics, can now be performed, without hurting the workers and with the aid of all available machinery and motive power. The best guess at the present moment seems to be forty-four to forty-eight hours per week; but that is nothing but a guess. How many years of normal industrial conditions will it take to determine that fundamental fact? It cannot be determined at all in the present abnormal condition of the world's industries and commerce. It will be a great step forward, however, if the principal industrial industrial nations of the world, and particularly the United States, can see their way to put an end to war between capital and labor as means of settling industrial disputes. Many nations seem to have made up their minds that fighting is not the best way of settling international disputes. There is some chance that the chief manufacturing and commercial nations will come to feel that cruel and destructive violence is not the best way to settle industrial conflicts. If the American democracy can carry that feeling into practice on its own territory, it will add greately to the services it has already rendered to humanity.

Making A World Of Happy People

(Continued from Page 12)

the methods of agriculture are still primitive. There is a generation of effort needed merely to modernise the tilling of the soil. The output of farmers' implements ought to be colossal. And with every road that is built and safeguarded orders will come in for automobiles. We do not need fewer children but more of them. And what we also need is the wisdom to make the world more fit for children.

Which brings me to education. Even today this planet is peopled by illiterates. A few individual nations here and there can, in part, read and write, but they are all. A city like New York, with newspapers and libraries and universities and schools and Broadway, is quite exceptional. Schools should be built by hundreds of thousands and teachers trained and enrolled by the millions. Instead of objecting to children as if they were a nuisance we should set the child in the midst and let all our citizenship be ranged around him. We should not demand fewer mothers. Rather we should change every mother into a Madonna. We talk about emancipating nations as if nations consisted solely of men who can make speeches. Over most of the world it is the women within the nation that await emancipation. The Turk locks the door of his harem and then walks forth shouting for freedom.

What has to be said to the Catholic is, "You cannot save the world by ceremonies alone, however solemn and however ancient;" and to the Protestant, "You cannot save the world by sermons, however learned and however eloquent!" and to the Moslem, "You cannot save the world by the sword, however ruthless or fanatic;" and to the Bolshevist, "You cannot save the world by Socialism, however eager and however radical." There is one, and only one, way to save the world, and that is by service and sacrifice. Building railways, bridging gulfs, watering deserts—these are not exploitation. They are service, and they involve the sacrifice. The task tears men from home and friends, subjects them to Arctic cold and tropic heat and to a profound loneliness. Commerce, as well as religion and war, has its Calvary.

Among the great tasks there is, finally, the relief of disease. Everywhere there are maladies unhealed Here in New York the death rate has been reduced to ten in a thousand. Thrice that mortality would be nothing unusual in many countries where girls are old before they are out of their teens. Of all customs, the sick are the least satisfactory. What use was Egyptian trade forty years ago when a single epidemic of cholera swept away 100,000 lives? For doctors, for dentists, for nurses the world is today a battlefield with the wounded dying because there is no Red Cross. On the science of healing therefore ,we should spend as many billions of money as we have been spending hitherto on the science of killing. The appropriations for saving life should replace the appropriations for slaughtering life. Instead of barracks there should be hospitals. And instead of the poison gas which gives pain there should be the anaesthetic which changes pain into slumber. Over doctoring as over other matters it is time that we got busy—in the reverse direction.

For out of the Washington Conference there has arisen a comradeship and a reconciliation. Yesterday I enjoyed a dual sensation. At the Capitol Theater I saw the film version of "Cardigan," the story which Robert William Chambers wrote around Lexington and Concord and the ride of Paul Revere. I learned what is still thought in theaters about our British red coats! I was confronted by the memory of the Great Mistake. Then I turned to the report from London of the Pilgrim Dinner at which the President and King George and Col. Harvey and Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon commented upon the better relations between the two nations, which, perhaps, are one of the most notable results of the Washington Conference. Between the United States and the British Commonwealth there is no alliance, there is not even an entente, but there is a return to normalcy. The Irish question is localised. The danger of naval competition between the two countries which George Bernard Shaw so vainly advertised has proved to be what many of us said it would be—a myth. For once the pessimists are mistaken in their epigrams. Between America and England there will be no fratricidal war, either now or at any time.

But fraternal greetings are not enough. The talk about blood being thicker than water sometimes means that skulls are thicker than either. It is true—perfectly true—that our boys trained together, marched together, fought together and died together. But even this has been said more than once. and may now be put in the history books. Be the past good, bad or indifferent, we cannot change it, but over the future we are, or ought to be, in full command. Let us master our fate.

Only in a common sacrifice, only in a common service, will our newfound friendship rest secure. When Catholics in Britain and Ireland meet Catholics in America and discuss their one faith they weave new links of peace. When Protestants on both sides of the ocean talk over missions and Bible societies and Y.M.C.A.'s they also add links to the strengthening tie. When merchants interchange commodities and subscribe jointly to sound enterprises they assist the truce of God. When scholars and scientists commune over their mysteries they are fellow-workers in the brotherhood. We do not need a partnership in writing. The guarantee which nothing can shake is a common investment in the happiness of mankind .

Mankind, I say, not ourselves alone. Today the Anglo-Saxons, as they are inaccurately called, might unite to dominate the world. We have the raw materials. We have the financial credit. We have the navies, the mercantile marine, the developed citizenship to do it. None can rival the power we might exert. But it is not by power nor by might, but by the spirit of justice, of mercy, of fair play, that we shall most wisely influence our neighbors. If we invest capital, say, in China, then it is right that China, using the capital, should pay interest as paid on any other loan. Service is, after all, mutual, and the token of service is money. Capital is merely service accumulated for future use. Interest is the service paid in exchange for capital. In amount it should be reasonable. And it should include amortisation of the debt. All nations, all municipalities should be automatically liquidating all their liabilities. For loans as for slaves there should be provision made in the ledger for the year of jubilee.

Therefore, to the diplomatist whose merchandise is mere shrewd making, I say: "Stand aside. Let the world achieve itself. You have had your wars and intrigues. Let us have our turn who want homes and food and gardens and clothing and a touch of pleasure. We have had the force-and-fraud time. Let us now have the good time. Get out of your gold lace and let us get into overalls."

Nationality? Yes, by all means, respect nationality. But bear in mind that Dr. Johnson described patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel. In so far as nationality means a flag and a language and a tradition and religion it is inevitable and it is right. But in so far as it means tariffs and hatred and armies and interrupted rivers and broken railways and innumerable passports it may become a veritable curse. Because I happen to be an Englishman that is no reason why I should deny myself a Cuban cigar or Irish bacon or Michaelangelo's "Last Judgment" or Bach's fugues or a "flivver." Because he happens to be a Frenchman that is no reason why he should mix up French sympathies with German sausages. On a diet of sauerkraut it should be easier, I should think, to hate than it is on a diet of French rolls. In London during the war we never ceased to play Beethoven. While, as for Wagner, we did worse. Our revenge was to translate him into English

A fair deal with the world, without favor or duplicity, is what should now be attempted. The tastes of a mid-African may be simpler than ours, and his brain may be smaller, but the mid-African has as much right to happiness as has the American or the Englishman or the Italian. He should not be treated as cannon fodder. He is a man. He belongs to the family. He should be included in the international housekeeping. Our equality is his birthright.

I write on Washington's Birthday, the day when a nation was born. I appeal for the birth of mankind.

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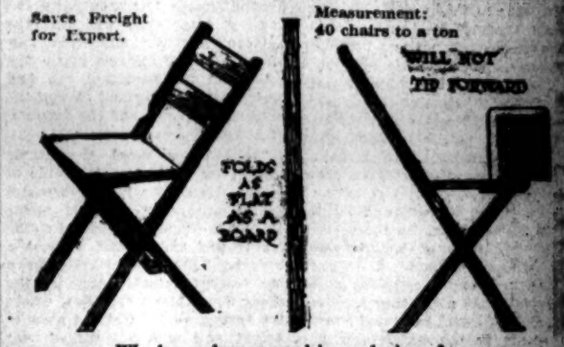

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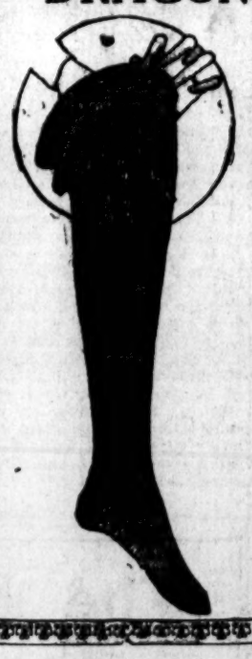

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Scenes Of Beauty Mark Approach To Mt. Everest

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury Is Enthusiastic Over Natural Beauties Surrounding Highest Peak

London, (Special).—The highest and in some respects the grimmest mountain in the world is approached through scenes of exquisite beauty and matchless grandeur. It is difficult to say which were the more fascinating—the photographs of mountain scenery recently shown on the screen at the welcome home of the members of the Mt. Everest Expedition at Queen's Hall, which made a "reconnaissance" of the approaches to Mt. Everest last spring preparatory to an attempt to scale the summit at the same season this year, or Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury's vivid word-pictures, glowing with color, of the natural beauties that abound in the whole region. Particularly lovely are the flowers which grow in great profusion, and some to gigantic size in the mountain valleys.

Not the least interesting part of the narrative of the leader of the expedition was his account of personal experiences and impressions, with some amusing incidents. Describing the journey from Sikkim to the Tibetan frontier, Colonel Howard-Bury said: "Wonderful butterflies of every shade and hue flitted across the path, scarlet rhododendrons made brilliant patches of color in the dark green of the luxuriant forest among huge tree ferns. Creepers and ferns hung from every tree; white, orange, mauve, or purple orchids grew among the mosses and ferns on the branches of the trees, and showed up in lovely clumps of color.

"We passed big hedges of daturas 15 to 20 feet in height and covered with hundreds of great white trumpetshaped blooms, quite eight inches in diameter and fully a foot in length. At night they gave out a strangely sweet scent and seemed to gleam in the darkness with a curious kind of phosphorescence." From Sedochen to Gnatong the path climbs 5,000 feet in the first five miles, and, rising higher the party entered the rhododendron forests, after passing through a zone of oaks and magnolias.

"The rhododendrons at this time of the year," Colonel Howard-Bury said, "were a glorious sight. No photograph could do justice to the scene—it needed a painter at least. The hillside was a blaze of color—rhododendrons, orange, red deep crimson, pink, white and cream-colored, formed a glorious mixture of colors. Every yard of the path was a pure delight. Now appeared grassy fields carpeted with primulas and many other of the purely Alpine plants.

"After crossing the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet, everywhere were primulas and rhododendrons, the former appearing the moment the winter snow had melted from the ground. It was a steep and a stony descent of over 5,000 feet into the Chumbi Valley, but the rhododendrons in the great forest of fir trees showed up splendidly, big pink blooms of Auchlandi, the orange bells of Cinnabarinum, and many a white and yellow one, too, showing up in contrast to the dark green of the firs. We now met birch, sycamore and willows, all pale green, with the tender green of early spring, white spiraeos and clematis, yellow berberis, white and pink roses, purple iris, and a mass of other wild flowers."

"Near Tazang the white roses covered the hillsides, while spiraeas, small white and yellow rhododendrons, yellow primulas, wild gooseberries and currants grow everywhere, and the shady sides of the hills were covered with forests of birch, while junipier covered the other slopes that faced south.

"The Rongbuk Valley was wild and gloomy, with great cliffs coming to the muddy glacier stream," Colonel Howard-Bury remarked. "All the wild animals and birls in this valley were wonderfully tame. With my own eyes I watched the wild sheep coming down wild shtep in the early morning to the hermits' cells and being fed not 100 yards from our camp, and I walked up openly to within 20 yards of a herd of burkel, and they showed no signs of fear or paid the slightest attention to me. The rock pigeon would come and feed out of our hands, and so it was with all the other wild birds.

"The Alpine flowers on the Doya La were exceptionally beautiful. The lovely blue poppy abounded and grew in clusters everywhere, pink, yellow and white saxifrages covered the rocks, and several varieties of gentian were just beginning to come out. The Doya La marks a distinct barrier, the country to the north being barren, while on the south the moister currents of air penetrate up the Arun Valley and its tributaries, giving it a distinctly damper climate. This was very noticeable in the vegetation as we descended—rhododendrons, willows, junipier, roses, clematis, currants abounded, and the ground was in places carpeted with yellow and sweet-scented primulas."

The Kama Valley is, Colonel Howard Bury said, unexcelled in beauty anywhere in the Himalayas, with "the most stupendous scenery, with gigantic rocky cliffs towering up to heaven, with immense cliffs of ice torn and riven, breaking off and falling with a thunderous roar far down into the valley below, with smiling pastures right up among the ice and snow, with fields carpeted with many varieties of gentian and with rhodendrons, birch and fir trees surrounding some of the lower glaciers, and with forests of beauty not often seen.

"In the Kama Valley," he stated, "rhododendrons, willows, mountain ash, blue poppies and iris now abound, and a few grow with the greatest luxuriance, and in the autumn I never anywhere saw such beautiful coloring with the scarlet of the mountain ash and berberis, the yellow and gold of the birch and willows, and the deep red of the wild roses.

"Still lower down the Kama Valley," at 12,000 feet, is a zone of forest. Here were juniper trees of a size quite unknown, with stems 20 feet in circumference and rising for 50 feet and 60 feet without a branch. Then a little lower down we entered into the zone of the silver fir (Abies webbiana), where the trees grow 100 feet and more in height and with a girth of over 25 feet, and a little lower, at 9000-10,000 feet, the lovely feathery brunoniana grow over 150 feet in height and with trunks over 30 feet in girth. In these zones grew also the great rhododendrons, argenteum and falconeri, for here was a climate of constant rain."

FRENCH TO EXPLOIT COAL IN SILESIA

British And Americans Will Join In Investments In German Firms

Berlin, Feb. 28.—Changes and development in the vital industrial area of Upper Silesia continue to be discussed in the German financial press. Reports of participation of American, British, French and even Japanese capital in the old established German colliery and steel companies or in the more recently founded Polish industrial concerns circulate but seem to lack any very stable foundation. It is evident that French capital is determined to exploit the virgin coal fields existing in the Upper Silesian territory now accorded Poland and not unlikely that American and British capital will be invested in some of the vast German concerns, more particularly those situated on territory which is no longer German. But up to the present foreign capital, although big commercial schemes are certainly being prepared, has not yet been invested to any noteworthy extent.

It is curious to note what insistence is placed on the importance of preventing the "foreignising" of the big German industrial concerns of Upper Silesia. Foreign capital by all means—as a guarantee against Polish expropriation but the overwhelming majority of the shares must continue to be held by Germans—such is the theory on which negotiations with American and British capitalists are being conducted on the German side.

Recent efforts of British capital to acquire an interest in the well-known Bismarckhutte (the Bismarck Forges) are represented here as having failed, whereas, on the other hand, it is admitted that the Count Donnersmarck concern has now passed under English control and English methods of administration are shortly to be introduced there. The Berliner Borsen Zeitung publishes an interesting description of the struggle of American, British, French, Italian and Japanese capitalists for a share in the ownership and control of the vast and extremely rich Upper Silesian industrial area.

"A great demand for the shares of Upper Silesian concerns," it says, "has recently manifested itself on the Berlin Bourse. The interest taken abroad in Upper Silesian stock is proved once again by the decision of the Paris Stock Exchange to publish quotations of all Upper Silesian shares. France (with the vigorous support of Poland) and Great Britain are competing keenly for predominating influence in the industrial area, while it is also clear that Americans, Japanese and Italians, who are also strongly represented at the moment in Upper Silesia, are equally determined to obtain opportunities of investing there the considerable sums of capital which they have at their disposal.

"The British seem now at least to be as keenly interested in the industrial concerns situated in the eastern part of Upper Silesia as the French, who have been firmly established there for some time past. English activity in Upper Silesia growns daily, and vast commercial projects are represented as likely to be put into effect during the present year. Important British business men and financiers are traveling through Upper Silesia forming associations and preparing schemes which are bound to result in the increase of British influence. England has also recently acquired a considerable interest in the Jugo-Slav industries and contemplates dominating Hungarian industry and finance. The threads are everywhere visible.

The Borsen-Zeitung recalls the interesting fact that British economic activity in Upper Silesia has a historical parallel in the association which existed a century ago between British financiers and engineers and the Upper Silesian industry which was then in its infancy. The aim of the foreign capitalists in Upper Silesia is, of course, to increase the markets for Upper Silesian coal and products. An increased demand is expected from Poland, Lithuania, Lettland, Russia and the East generally. The growth of the commercial relations between Russia and Upper Silesia is a very striking recent development. Russia needs railway rolling stock and locomotives, and large orders for them have lately been given to Upper Silesian firms.

Crisis In Iceland Over Prohibition

Copenhagen, Feb. 24 (Central News by Cable).—The newspapers report a cabinet crisis in Iceland on the prohibition problem.

The Premier has resigned and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. Eggers, who will submit to Althing a proposal to abolish prohibition.

London Fog Menace To Health, Say Scientists

Mild Form Of Mustard Gas Recent Investigations Show

BY GEORGE MILLER

London, (by mail).—The extreme fogginess of this winter in London has led to the first actual scientific investigation ever made of the composition of the London fog and its certain effect upon the human system.

The result is an indictment of fog as a threat against the vitality of Londoners which comes upon the public unexpectedly after the many statements previously made by scientific men that London fogs are disagreeable but not injurious.

The new report is to the effect that the London fogs really are a mild form of mustard gas, and cannot fail to have a most unfortunate effect upon the nasal passages, throats and lungs of all those breathing them.

In other words, the Londoner must be a very hardy animal if he survives at all.

This is interesting, in view of the extremely low death rate which London has been showing of late years. If fog could be eliminated, according to this report, this death rate would be still lower, incomparably the lowest in the world.

The mild form of mustard gas which really is London fog is found to be particularly injurious to the delicate tissues of the lungs.

Fog, it is found, continually starts two maladies especially, bronchial asthma and bronchitis. Catarrh is aggravated.

Country fogs are injurious to the sickly only because of their damp frigidity.

But London fogs, charged as they are with city smoke, carry with them many irritating chemical substances certain to aggravate many sorts of disorders which would not be produced by mere frigidity.

It is found, too, that city fogs are swarming with microbes of pneumonia and the grippe.

For the very young and very aged a few days' experience of one of these fogs when the general condition is not quite up to par may very possibly start a situation which is certain to be serious.

This investigation is sure to cause a general hegira of men and women, and particularly children with weak lungs and tendencies toward bronchitis, into sunnier climes, for it bears all the authority of official scientific sanction, and is therefore taken with much seriousness.

Never before has such frank acknowledgement been made of the serious handicaps which fog places on the Londoner. Always in the past these have been denied in some degree. Now the confession has been made, backed by official acknowledgment, and undoubtedly will speed up the effort that, ever since the fog so hampered aerial work in the neighborhood of London during the war.

It is especially pointed out that all those who ever have suffered from one of these stubborn bronchial attacks that may not be got entirely rid of may take it as an axiom that they must keep away from London. If they are resident here they are advised to make arrangements forthwith to take up their habitation elsewhere.

Undoubtedly there will be some removals, and rural towns less affected will be sure to profit from the exodus out of the metropolis.

It is possible, also, that a movement may be started that in some degree will alter the dreadful London heating system, or want of it.

The grate fire, it seems, as it has existed in London from the beginning of time, is at last admitted to be not only a wasteful but also an unhealthful household utility. It warms too small a portion of the rooms involved notably on these foggy days in question.

It is found that the vitality of even the most robust is sadly strained by London fogs, and that by reason of this not only health, but business effort and the mental quality of brain workers suffer.

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A Heroine Of China

Shanghai To Honor The Late Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, Pioneer Woman Medical Missionary Here

Memorial services will be held today at 3 p.m. in Martyrs Memorial Hall in the Y.M.C.A. Building, 120 Szechuen Road, for the late Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, for thirty-one years a medical missionary in Shanghai, who died recently at her home in Liverpool, Pa., at the age of sixty-four.

The story of Dr. Reifsnyder's work here, her untiring efforts to stem the ravages of disease and filth in the face of almost insuperable handicaps, is one of the finest chapters in the history of missionary endeavor in China.

Dr. Reifsnyder was graduated in 1881 from the Philadelphia Medical College for Women. After serving her internship in one of the leading Philadelphia hospitals, she offered herself to the Woman's Union Missionary Society for the foreign field.

"You are too young," officials of the society told her.

But she met their objection in a characteristic way when she replied that "Time will remedy that."

In 1883 Dr. Reifsnyder received her appointment as a medical missionary. In September of that year she landed in Shanghai, and for thirty-one years gave herself in devoted service to the Chinese people, who gratefully appreciated her interesting personality and her efficiency as both physician and surgeon.

FOUNDED HOSPITAL

Dr. Reifsnyder was the first medical missionary sent out by the Woman's Union Missionary Society and she started the first hospital for the exclusive treatment of women and children in Shanghai.

A very small native house was secured in the Chinese City through the assistance of the mother of the late Bishop Lambuth, where dispensary work was begun in the Spring of 1884 and carried on until land was purchased near the West Gate, a modern hospital built and opened for work in June 1885. Anyone who has resided some time in China cannot fail to appreciate what it must have cost Dr. Reifsnyder of labor, patience, perseverance and executive effort to accomplish all this in one year, in addition to acquiring the language without present day helps and carrying on at the same time an ever increasing practice, often seeing as many as one hundred patients a day.

During the process of renovating the hospital in 1897 through the carelessness of some workmen on the roof the building was entirely destroyed by fire. Dr. Reifsnyder had taken advantage of the hospital being closed for a month to make a brief visit to Japan and was there when the disaster occurred but the following morning after hearing the news she started back to China and was always loath to go away on a holiday after that. Upon landing in Shanghai she was met by Consul-General Goodnow who showed the utmost sympathy for her and placed a check in her hand, representing the sum raised by her friends which in connection with the insurance on the old building was sufficient to erect the present main building of the hospital. This also was constructed on record time so as not seriously to delay the progress of the medical work.

The work continued to expand until she was able to add a nurses home, an up-to-date operating pavilion and a steam heated maternity hospital, affording Chinese women every modern comfort and convenience.

ALWAYS AT CHAPEL

Eight o'clock in the morning, through all the years of her service found the Doctor in her place in the Hospital Chapel, conducting prayers with the nurses, servants and as many patients as could manage to be brought there, for all who could wanted to attend the little service. Equally noteworthy was her regular attendance at the Chinese church services and for many years she kept up her Sunday school class and right up to the time that she returned to America because of ill health, she regularly conducted her Friday afternoon class for the nurses. Aside from her busy life and all the daily routine she somehow found time for much reading and writing and one always saw a good stock of the best up-to-date literature on her table with which she refreshed herself when she was weary of work.

We must remember that she had to train all of her own dispensers, nurses and other assistants about the hospital and they all seemed glad to give her the most loyal and enthusiastic support in the work. During most of her missionary service she was supported by an able staff of foreign colleagues who contributed much to the success of the work.

Dr. Reifsnyder's professional skill was very widely recognised and extended the reputation of the hospital throughout the whole of China. One at least of her operations received world-wide recognition and was made a matter of record in a permanent contribution to the history of surgery. Her work found so much favor among the Chinese people that she did not need to call upon her home Society for funds to support the work but was always able to make improvements in her plant and to meet any additional expenses from funds raised on the field.

Dr. Reifsnyder was a worthy representative of the very best in missionary life. She was a woman of strong character, resourceful and unusually capable, with the ability of attracting to herself friends of varied temperaments. She possessed a strong religious nature and with it a saving sense of humor, both of which helped to carry her through the many trials and perplexities of a busy life.

She had a wonderful command of the Chinese language which enabled her to really know the Chinese people, she was a widely read woman and through her contact with different peoples, religions, and countries developed a catholic spirit of love and sympathy with all who were in any way laboring to benefit mankind and bring in the Kingdom of God.

Of Dr. Reifsnyder it can truly be said "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their labors; for their works follow with them."

A Strange Mistake

Give me the right word and the right accent and I will move the world.

What a dream for a writer! Because written words have their accent, too. Yes! Let me only find the right word! Surely among the wreckage of all the plaints and all the exultations poured out aloud since the first day when hope, the undying, came down to earth. It may be there close by, disregarded, invisible, quite at hand. But it's no good. I believe there are men who can lay hold of a needle in a pottle of hay at the first try. For myself, I have never had such luck.

—Joseph Conrad.

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NEW FACTS ON ANGORA AGREEMENT

White Paper Details Correspondence Between French And British

London, (By Mail).—The correspondence which passed between the British and French governments respecting the Angora Agreement concluded between the French and the Turkish Nationalists (Kemalists) on Oct. 20, 1921, has now been issued as a White Paper.

Lord Curzon's letter to Count de St. Aulaire, French Ambassador in London, in November, reveals the fact that Mr. Briand personally assured Lord Curzon that Mr. Bouillon went to Angora first on a private mission. Mr. Briand again later assured Lord Curzon that no agreement on the general question of peace would be entered into without close agreement with the Allies. Further, Mr. Briand said that Mr. Bouillon on his second mission has been forbidden to discuss with the Angora Government the larger questions of peace and had been empowered only to negotiate on behalf of the French Government with regard to French prisoners, the protection of minorities in Cilicia and other points involved in the evacuation by French troops.

Lord Curzon said he had that week dealt with Greek questions and had persuaded the Greeks to place themselves unreservedly in the hands of the Allies. He added: "Fresh from this successful effort in the interests of the alliance, which I thought boded so well for the future, it was with feelings of astonishment and almost of dismay that I had read the provisions of Mr. Franklin-Bouillon's agreement, as to which I could not avoid asking a number of serious questions, and which I could hardly believe that the French Government would be prepared to accept in its present form."

Lord Curzon added that the agreement involved final recognition by France of the Grand National Assembly of Angora as the sovereign authority of Turkey, in which case a peace concluded with Angora would be contrary to the Franco-British Treaty of Sept. 4, 1914, and to the London Pact of November, 1915.

Referring to Article 8, Lord Curzon said: "It hands back to Turkey a large and fertile extent of territory which had been conquered from her by British forces and which constituted a common gage of allied victory, although by an arrangement between the Allies a mandate had been awarded to France. The mandate is now under consideration by the League of Nations, and this important and far-reaching modification of the territory to which it applies altogether ignores the League of Nations, while the return to Turkey of territory handed over to the Allies in common without previous notification to Great Britain and Italy is inconsistent with both the spirit and the letter of the treaty which all three have signed."

As to Article 10 dealing with the transfer of the Bozanti-Nisibin section of the Baghdad line, and the provision that each party shall have the right to use for military transport that part of the Baghdad line which lies in the other's territory, Lord Curzon said: "This in effect appears to mean that France must permit Turkish troops to be carried from Konia to Nisibin and possibly thus threaten the Mesopotamian frontier. Great Britain can hardly believe that the French Government would propose to conclude an arrangement which may well have such serious strategic consequences to her position in Mesopotamia without any prior reference to His Majesty's Government. Moreover, it is not understood how the acceptance of this servitude on territory placed under a mandate of the League of Nations can be accepted without prior consultation with the other members of the League concerned."

Lord Curzon's letter concluded with a reference to the effect the agreement had caused and the statements which had been made respecting it. He characterised the agreement as a separate one concluded by an ally with an enemy government without consultation with the remainder of the Allies.

The French reply sets out the explanation of the French Government which Lord Curzon himself in another letter summarised as follows (a summary which is accepted by the French Government "as an exact expression of the views and intentions of the French Government.")

"1. The agreement is not a treaty of peace and implies no recognition de jure or de facto of the Government of Angora.

"2. The agreement is purely of local scope. The French Government reserves the question of peace with Turkey and has never contemplated any engagement in that direction.

"3. No facilities will be given by France for hostile designs against a territory under the British mandate and in the case of armed conflict France would not allow Turkish troops across Syrish territory.

"4. Rumors of a French loan of supply of war materiel to the Kemalists are baseless and there is no secret agreement, and

"5. The French Government admits the principles of adjusting in the final treaty of peace the different agreements negotiated."

In a further note the French Government expressed its readiness to collaborate in the work of mediation suggested, "a task which will be rendered all the easier by the agreement of France, Italy and Great Britain both in regard to its extent and the methods of bringing it about."

The hope was expressed that the British Government would not adhere to the objection which they raised at first sight to the Angora agreement, but would recognise that France was doing all she could to reconcile the maintenance of her legal obligations, the interest of her Allies and her duties from a humanitarian point of view with the necessity with which the government of the Republic was faced of freeing itself from a burden which public opinion regarded as insupportable.

Women In France

Although France has never had what may be properly described as a feminist movement, many women have won distinction in nearly all branches of human activity. There is much gratification at the reception of the Comtesse de Mathieu Noailles by the Academie Royale Belge de Langue Francaise. Everybody acknowledges that the honor is deserved.

It is therefore a strange paradox that while the initiative of the Belgian Academy is approved, the French Academy should close its doors more firmly than ever to women. There are no women among the 40 Immortels of the Quai de Conti. There never have been women members of the Academie though the attempt to break down the barriers has often been made. And yet France is assuredly not lacking in distinguished women writers.

The Belgian Academy has then not an example which not improbably will sooner or later be followed by the older institution. Certainly there is no one writing in France who can be compared for poetic fire with the Comtesse de Noailles. The Brussels academy elected at the same time Gabriele d'Annunzio. Some measure of the esteem which the Comtesse enjoys may be gauged from that fact.

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Hanging Out The Crepe For Europe

Dejection Of Present Day Is Not A New Condition—It Was Quite The Thing Many Centuries Ago

BY EDGAR HOLGER CAHILL

It is the fashion these days to hang out the crepe for Europe. Poor old Europe, we are told, is dying on her feet, and quantities of black material with which to drape her front door are in demand.

This business of hanging out the crepe for the mother Continent of the Western World is not a new one. It was, in all probability, fashionable just after the fall of Rome. The Thirty Years' War, and other little unpleasantnesses of that period left the leaders of Europe very much down in the mouth, indeed. What melancholy prophecies for the Continent's future must have circulated about old Castile when Spain dropped behind the European procession! As for the Napoleonic wars, they might well have seemed, to observers of that day, as the last act of a great Continental tragedy, with nothing left to do but inter the corpse as decently as possible.

But the corpse has refused to stay dead. It has, in fact, always risen robustiously upon its feet and turned its funeral obsequies into birthday festivals. Its graves have become for it places of resurrection. The erstwhile leading nations have often dropped behind in these periodical rebirths of Europe, and their places have been taken by younger and more active peoples. But Europe has gone on. Will the leading European nations of today give place to other and more vigorous national stocks? It is hard to believe that there is not enough strength and leadership left in Britain and in France to keep them well in the van. It is certain, however, that there is plenty of youthful ambition elsewhere in Europe. More than one nation, no doubt, among the newly liberated peoples feels itself able to carry the torch of the old Continent on to new victories and discoveries.

One of the most interesting features of the European situation of today, according to keen observers like Professor Alfred E. Zimmern of the University of Wales, is the remarkable activity of suppressed national groups like the Finns, Esthonians, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs that have been released as a result of the World War. Here are nations which have been forced to take a back seat for centuries suddenly freed to develop their national ambitions and genius in their own way. The result, these observers say, is that old artistocratic countries have taken on a new, active and democratic life. Ancient capitals, medieval in architecture and background now resemble nothing so much as busy American towns. Helsingfors, Kovno, Belgrade, Prague might be Des Moines, Peoria or Chicago with a more picturesque architectural setting. New ferments have been poured into these old bottles and there is promise of good new wine in ancient Europe.

It goes without saying that a decade of peaceful development for these new countries will materially change the economic map of Europe. But most interesting, perhaps, will be the fresh streams which will pour into the veins of European culture, the culture which so many people fear is pining slowly away.

Great fears for European civilisation have been aroused at the conditions which followed the break up of the old multi-national Empires of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia. It has been predicted that the creation of new States would only serve to accelerate the growth of rampant nationalistic ambition. Especially it has been feared that the dissolution of the Hapsburg empire, the emergence of Czechoslovakia and the aggrandisement of the Balkan States would lead to a permanent "Balkanisation" of the old plague spots of Southeastern Europe. But these gloomy forecasts have not been fulfilled. The new States of Europe, erected on national lines, are showing unusual capacities for co-operation. Submerged as these peoples have been in alien cultures they have been taught respect for the customs and traditions of others. They have had the cultures of cosmopolis forced upon them. This is true, certainly, of the Czechs, who have been influenced not only by the Austrians, but by all their neighbors—the French, the Germans, the Russians, the Italians. The Czechs are often referred to by other members of the Slavic race as the "Slavonic Jews," because they have assimilated so many cultural elements. The Finns and the Lithuanians, whose languages have been practically taboo for centuries, have become saturated with cosmopolitanism. All these nations have rich cultural traditions of their own. They have something to contribute to the general fund of civilisation.

Who knows, but that the recognition of the national aspirations of these small States may lead, not to the continued clashing of overweening imperialist ambitions, but to the growth of a voluntary democratic association of nations—something like a United States of Europe? Such an association would be a great advance upon the old multi-national groupings based on coercion. The sound business sense and the capacity for teamwork displayed by some of the new-born States are the basis for a very real hope that something of the sort is not improbable.

Among the most enlightened and active of the new European nations are the Finns. This ancient race had been under the domination of Sweden and Russia for 800 years, when, in 1917, its national aspirations were realised. During the centuries between 1300 and 1808 it was a sort of chopping block for Swedish and Russian imperialist ambitions. After that it passed under the heavy hand of the Czar. Today Finland, after all her troubles, and after a bitter civil war, stands forth as one of the most orderly and industrious nations in Europe. She has come up like a cork in the last two years.

The recovery of the Central European countries and of Russia will mean prosperous days for Finland. And as she prospers economically she should grow in political importance. She has already shown a broad and liberal foreign policy in her relations with Sweden and with her neighbors across the Baltic. Her aid to Esthonia against the Bolsheviki has increased her popularity on the Baltic seaboard. The logic of events will probably force upon the Baltic States some sort of a league, perhaps an entente led by the Scandinavian countries and Finland. A Baltic league would make a stout little democratic association of nations. It might join hands with the Little Entente, even, and make some of the powers sit up and take notice.

Whatever the political role of Finland may be, it is certain that as she increases in economic stature she will make her rich national culture felt more and more. She has a body of folk poetry equal to any in Europe, and her epic "Kalavala" has received the sincere flattery of imitation in many places, notably at the hands of Longfellow, whose "Hiawatha" is the "Kalavala" in American Indian buckskin. Finland has her own music and her composers, like Sibelius, are making it known throughout the world. Finnish literature, especially the novel, under the hands of such a master as Juhani Aho (died 1921) has achieved remarkable things. Her poets, Eino Leino and Koskenniemi, to mention two contemporaries, may have something to teach us in poetic effects, especially in such things as vowel harmony, which is an interesting feature of the interesting Finnish language.

This matter of language leads us southward and across the Baltic from Finland to the ancient State of Lithuania, whose native speech is believed to be the key to Sanskrit. Most of us are apt to think of the languages of the Baltic seaboard as rude peasant dialects, as "nutcracker" or "woodsawing" languages. This is certainly not true of Finnish, and it would be downright libel upon the beautiful Lithuanian tongue. Recius, the French geographer, says: "If the value of a nation in the whole of humanity were to be measured by the beauty of its language, the Lithuanians should rank first among the peoples of Europe." Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, himself of Lithuanian descent, believed that "her tongue possesses the key which opens all the enigmas, not only of philology, but also of history."

The general fund of European culture may expect valuable contributions from independent Lithuania. She has a great wealth of folksong and poetry, and even an opera or two of her own, based on native music. The quality of the intellecttual life which may be expected in Lithuania may be judged from the fact that such men as Immanuel Kant, Adam Mickiewicz, called the greatest of Slavonic poets with the exception of Pushkin, the novelist Henry Sienkiewicz, and the liberty-loving Kosciuszko were of Lithuanian descent, though there are Scottish elements in the heritage of Kant. General Pilsudski of Poland is also of Lithuanian descent. Lithuania's literature has been preparing for a renaissance through the activities of the Young Lithuanians, who have been showing increasing nationalistic tendencies since the 1880s. The spirit of Lithuania, as expressed in her literature, is that of a gentle, kindly, long-suffering, but determined people. It is a spirit that promises well for international co-operation.

Half a thousand miles further south, in the very heart of Europe, is the new State of Czechoslovakia, carved from the side of the dying Austrian Empire in October, 1918, and set upon firm foundations as a republic. The Czech State is not as new as it sounds. From the tenth to the sixteenth century it was an important and powerful nation, but when after the Czech defeat at White Mountain in 1620 it passed under Austrian control, it was buried pretty thoroughly under the ramshackle pile which was the Hapsburg empire. Today it has put behind it all regal and imperial pomp, and points proudly to a Constitution based on the principles enunciated in the American Constitution and in the utterances of Abraham Lincoln.

European civilisation has already received much from the Czechs. One has only to recall the names of such men as the reformer John Huss and Comenius the educator. The name of Comenius is associated with ideas for a world league and a universal language, as well as with the idea of a "bible of civilisation"—a book of history, science and wisdom which shall contain, as Kropotkin says, in a "form accessible to all, the embodiment of nature with all her glories and the history of mankind in all its deepest human features." It is an ided which deeply interested Michelet, Humboldt, Tolstoy and, in our own day, H. G. Wells. The wide and penetrating world view of Comenius is characteristic of the President of Czechoslovakia, Professor Masaryk. The enlightened view of President Masaryk and his associates are leading the way in Central Europe, and are evident in the policies of that amazing youngster in European politics, the Little Entente.

World diplomats are watching with interest the progress of the Little Entente, whose influence has recently been extended by Czechoslovakia's "accord" with Poland. The Little Entente is sufficient answer to the calamity howlers of "Balkanisation." It is the modern successor to the medieval Austrian Empire, founded on co-operation and not on coercion, as was its imperial predecessor. The guiding principles of the founders of the Little Entente are the fostering of peace and economic stability and the spreading of liberal and democratic thought. The "accord" with Poland would seem to indicate that she, too, has accepted these ideas. Out of these small and unaggressive beginning the germs of European unity may well develop.

On the cultural side, Czechoslovakia has given us much and has more to offer. The names of the composers Dvorak, Smetana and Fibich, the violinist Kubelik, and the golden-voiced Emmy Destinn are familiar in all parts of the world. And there are a host of others in all branches of artistic activity worthy of respectful notice. The opera, the drama and the plastic and graphic arts have reached a high state of development in Czechoslovakia. Prague, her capital, with a million inhabitants, bids fair to become the Vienna fo the twentieth century. Kropotkin, in his book on Slavic literature, hopes that the day will soon come when the centuries-old literature of the Czechs will become generally accessible to Western readers. The expansive and energising influence of independence and free institutions will, no doubt, in the coming years send rich streams of Czechoslovak culture flowing out into the main European stream.

Remarkable is the truly American spirit of push and progress shown by the young State of Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia's partner with Rumania in the Little Entente. Jugoslavia, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, set up by the Versailles Conference in 1918, is a country larger in size than Great Britain, with a population of 14,000,000. This brave and hardy little nation, which came out of the World War pretty thoroughly sacked by the enemy, is showing remarkable recuperative powers. It hopes in time to revive the glories of Dushan the Mighty, Emperor of Serbia (1331-55). But the glories they are seeking are those of peace, not war. American travelers returning from Belgrade, the capital of Jugoslavia, say that the city is a veritable hotbed of industry and activity.

As the Russians have been telling us for years, the Jugoslavs have a great store of folk-poetry, of song and dance and music and a finely developed body of folk arts. Theirs is a race of singers and pets, and their national epics may strike a new note upon the old harp of Europe. Jugoslavia is highly developed, too, in the arts of painting and sculpture, one of her sculptors, Ivan Mestrovic, having won the plaudits of Paris, London and New York.

There has been a great deal of talk about the "United Hates of Europe." Each country on that distracted continent has been pictured as mad to get at its neighbors' throat. The four countries here mentioned seem to have escaped these "United Hates." They have jettisoned war hatreds and are going to work with might and main. They are even co-operating with and helping their erstwhile oppressors. Czechoslovakia has granted full linquistic and civil rights to the Germans and the Magyars and has given economic aid to Austria. The Swedes in Finland have complete linguistic and civil rights and have an uncensored literature and press of their own. Lithuania has granted all rights and privileges which her citizens enjoy to the Russians, Poles and Jews within her borders. Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia have suffered grave wrongs from Germany and Austria. Finland and Lithuania have a score or two chalked up against Russia. But they are not nursing their wrongs. They know that hard work is much better than hatred. They have found that the rancor generated by old feuds goes up quickly in the smoke of industry. For them the anvil of industry is a much finer musical instrument than the tocsin of war. Hard knocks have taught them that harmony and honest work are best. When that realisation dawns upon the rest of old Europe, she will be in a position to tear the crepe off the front door and pass around the birthday cake.

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(Third Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922

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Business and Official Notices

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Edwin S. Cunningham
American Consul-General

47360

NOTICE

CONSOLIDATED LOAN SERVICE.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SHORT TERM LOAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MONEY MARKET (1920)

9th YEAR LOAN.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that a number of "Officially Undelivered" Bonds of the above Loan, in excess of the schedule numbers issued under the Loan Regulations, may be placed on the market by certain Native Banks in an unauthorised manner, and the public is hereby warned against negotiating them.

The bonds affected are of the following denomination:

$10.000 bonds:
Nos. 3701 to 3800.

Any $10,000 Bond, or any $1,000 Bond being a multiple of a $10.000 Bond which may have been issued in exchange for a $10,000 Bond in accordance with the arrangements notified by the Bureau of National Loans on the 1st of March, 1922, bearing one of the above mentioned numbers is an unauthorised Bond and although it may bear a number the terminal digits of which may coincide with the terminal digits notified as pertaining to the number of a Drawn Bond, the Bond is not redeemable, nor is any interest coupon that it may bear payable, from funds under the administration of the Inspector General of Customs.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
National Consolidated Debt Office, Peking, 23rd March, 1922.

47160

NOTICE

NATIONAL LOANS OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914) AND OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that a number of "officially undelivered" Bonds of the above two Loans, in excess of the schedule numbers issued under the Loan Regulations, have been placed on the market by certain native banks in an unauthorised manner, and the public is hereby warned against negotiating them. The Bonds affected are of the following denominations:

Third Year Loan: $10,000; $1,000;

Fourth Year Loan. $10.000; $1,000; $100; $10; and the following particulars will enable an unauthorised Bond to be detected:—

Third Year Loan $10,000 Bonds and $1,000 Bonds: The schedule numbers of the $10,000 Bonds and $1,000 Bonds of the Third Year Loan are as follows:—

$10,000 Bonds:
Nos. 1-256 (256).

$1,000 Bonds: Nos. 1-5 (5); 8-90 (83); 92-242 (151); 253 (1); 261 (1); 263-288 (26); 290-291 (2); 295-300 (6); 303-304 (2); 307-310 (4); 312 (1); 314-323 (10); 330-334 (5); 336-343 (8); 345-350 (6); 352 (1); 354 (1); 356-375 (20); 377-399 (23); 401-407 (7); 409-454 (46); 456-458 (3); 460-611 (152); 613-1403 (791); 1405-1437 (33); 1440-1600 (161); 1801-1829 (29); 1841-2097 (257); 2100-2168; (69); 2170-2241 (72); 2243-2253 (11); 2256-2265 (10); 2267-2399 (133); 2401-3584 (1184).

Fourth Year Loan $10,000 Bonds and $1,000 Bonds:

The schedule numbers of the $10,000 Bonds and $1,000 Bonds of the Fourth Year Loan are as follows:

$10,000 Bonds: Nos. 1-50 (50); 60-136(77); 257-258(2);

$1,000 Bonds: Nos. 1-559; (559) 563-569 (7) 579-1456 (878); 1458-2224(767); 2228 (1); 2230(1); 2234(1); 2243-2244(2); 2246-2247(2); 2259-2482(224); 2488-2777(290). 2779-2994(216); 2996-3573-(578); 3590-3642(53); 3644-3646 (3); 3648-3732 (85); 3734-3818 (85); 3820-3857 (38); 4158(1)

Any $10,000 Bond or $1,000 Bond of the 3rd or the 4th Year Loan bearing a number not included in any of the above relative groups of numbers is an unauthorised Bond, and although it may bear a number the terminal digits of which may coincide with the terminal digits notified as pertaining to the number of a Drawn Bond, the Bond is not redeemable, nor is any interest coupon that it may bear payable, from funds under the administration of the Inspector General of Customs.

Fourth Year Loan of $100 Bonds and $10 Bonds:

The following $100 Bonds and $10 Bonds of the Fourth Year Loan, some of which may have been placed on the market, are not included in the official list of Bonds of these denominations redeemable under the Loan Service Regulations.

$100 Bonds: Nos. 2742-2799; 2875-2880; 9201-9500; 9519-9700; 9750-9761, 15365-15368; 15411-15416; 15554; 15589-15598; 15607; 15726; 15729; 16349-16350; 17125-17224; 17265-17267; 17278-17329; 17405-17414; 17437; 17458; 17464-17467; 17533; 22338; 22354; 22356; 22581; 22586-22587; 23411; 29678-29694; 50053-50396; 57200-60199; 60592-80000.

$10 Bonds: Nos. 901-1000; 1151-1200; 10591-18200; 23461-23470; 26001-27491.

Any $100 Bond or $10 Bond of the Fourth Year Loan bearing a number contained in either of the above lists respectively is an unauthorised Bond and although it may bear a number the terminal digits of which may coincide with the terminal digits notified as pertaining to the number of a Drawn Bond, the Bond is not redeemable, nor is any interest coupon that it may bear payable, from funds under the administration of the Inspector General of Customs.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 23rd March, 1922.

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reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1921, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 28, 1922.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
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N. AALL,
Consul-General for Norway.
J. L. ISLER,
Consul-General for Switzerland.
J. VAN HAUTE,
Consul-General for Belgium.
F. THIEL,
Consul-General for Germany.
T. FUNATSU,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. AKERHIELM,
Acting Consul-General for Sweden.
W. A. A. M. DANIELS,
Acting Consul-General for the Netherlands.
C. F. GARSTIN,
British Acting Consul-General.
M. DE VEIGA MENEZES,
Consul for Brazil.
L. R. AMOEDO,
Consul for Spain.

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 19, at 1.45 p.m. precisely, to consider and to pass resolutions upon the several matters, notice of which is given in Municipal Notification No. 2956, published in the Municipal Gazette of March 23, 1922.

Shanghai, March 28, 1922.

G. H. STITT
A. J. WELCH
C. CHAMPKIN
R. F. C. MASTER
R. W. ROBERTSON
E. T. BYRNE
E. F. MACKAY
C. G. S. MACKIE
K. E. NEWMAN
C. E. SPARKE
O. M. GREEN
V. MEYER
S. B. NEILL
C. J. G. HILL
A. L. ANDERSON
A. D. BELL
C. R. BURKILL
B. A. CLARKE
E. C. PEARCE
H. H. READ
R. E. TOEG
H. C. GULLAND
W. J. ISSNMAN
W. B. O. MIDDLETON
R. I. FEARON
L. STRAETMANS
P. W. O. LIDDELL
C. M. BAIN
H. W. LESTER
GEO. A. JOHNSON
WAKEFORD COX
H. M. TIBBEY
N. H. RUTHERFORD
L. J. CUBITT
GILBERT DAVIES.

47214

NOTICE

The undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in

2nd April, 1922. 47376

NOTICE

I beg to announce that I have this day opened an Architectural Office at No. 4 Ezra Road, third floor.

C. H. GONDA, B.A.
Architect.

Safety Razor Blade Pocket Knife

Convenient—Durable—Attractive

$3.00 each $3.00 each

LITTLE CUT-UP

"The knife of a million blades"

A pocket knife for all purposes—cigar cutter, nail cutter and cleaner, seam ripper, corn trim, and pencil sharpener

WHEN CUTTING EDGE IS DULL SIMPLY AND EASILY INSERT OTHER BLADE

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road. SHANGHAI

MOKANSHAN

Easter Traffic

S. H. N. R. HOTEL WILL OPEN DURING EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Availability of Return Tickets:

From April 8th to 18th inclusive.

Launch Service:

From Konzenchiao to Sanchiaopu—on 8th and 13th.

From Sanchiaopu to Konzenchiao—on 18th.

Special Launch may be arranged on payment of a minimum of six fares, i.e. $21.00.

For further information, apply to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station. Telephone N. 3199. 47387

S.H.N.R.

Express will stop at Kenshanmun.

On and from the 8th April 1922 Morning Down Express train will stop at Kenshanmun for the convenience of passengers going to Mokanshan via Konzenchiao. Tickets to Kenshanmun available for the said Express will be issued at the Express stopping stations.

By order,
Traffic Manager.

47384

DU PONT 行洋信中

As of May 1st, the Dupont Company of Wilmington, Delaware, will operate in the Orient in a somewhat different manner then has been its practice during the past 2½ years.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Company, a subsidiary of the parent organization, will be discontinued, and in its place the parent company will operate.

It will be the policy of the Company to continue to conduct its business through agents. Those agents, with the exception of agents for indigo and dyes, will correspond with the home offices.

The office and laboratory handling Dupont Indigo and Dupont Dye-stuffs will, as heretofore, be located on the fourth floor of the Robert Dollar Bldg., No. 3 Canton Road.

47383

TOWELS !!!

Great Cheap Sale

Bath Robes, Bath Towels, Towelings, Bed Sheets, Bath Shoes, Loofah Bark Pads, Baby's Bibs, and Diapers, etc., etc.

Sean Yon Zoo & Co., Ltd.,
Y2056 N. Szechuen Road (Near N. Soochow Road).

47309

Manufacturers and hold large stocks.

Paragon dixie GRASS RUGS

"EVERLASTING WEAR"

Latest designs and colouring

All in full sizes

NISHINA BROS. CO.

Phone N. 3169 39 Chapoo Road.

47358

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

APRIL DEPOSITS

CARRYING interest at 6½% per annum will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, Administration Building, Hankow Road (Ground Floor), on

Saturday, April 1
and from
Monday, April 3
to
Thursday, April 6

Deposits will be in respect of the Loan of 1922, vide Notification No 47343

Tls.1,000,000 to 5,000,000

For Financing Commercial Enterprizes in China

Several men of wealth interested in the promotion and development of Industries in China are prepared to entertain propositions to finance Banking, Manufacturing or Trade Ventures of undoubted soundness and merit. Subject to conditions that will safeguard the capital furnished and ensure efficient, economic and profitable management of the Enterprize. Applications are invited from going Concerns requiring additional capital for purposes of expansion or from others who are considering launching new Enterprizes that are past the embryonic stage of promotion. No attention will be paid to replies that fail to give full particulars. All communications will be treated in the strictest confidence. Please address to Box No. 935, THE CHINA PRESS.

47361

BIRTH

TO Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Coleman at Victoria Nursing Home, April 1st, a son, William Knott, 7½ lbs.

47397 A 2

TO CAPITALISTS

A coal mine—producing best quality of smokeless coal—mining area ten thousand mows—transportation convenient.

AND

two silver mines—producing—$1,00% of Lead 00,298% of silver, occupying two thousand mows.

Owner of the above mines is willing to go into partnership with capitalists of any nationality in exploiting & operating same.

Enquiries may be made to Mr. Z. F. Chen from 1 to 2 every afternoon at the Central Press Office. P425 Nanking Road.

47380

Notice of Removal

On and after 3rd April, 1922, my office will be situated at 3D Peking Road, 3rd floor.

47370 H. P. WADMAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that since March 15, 1922, the business of the SHANGHAI HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY (仁昌木器號) of 424 Nanking Road, Shanghai together with its goodwill, assets and liabilities has been taken over by and amalgamated with the undersigned.

THE TAI CHONG & CO.
(泰昌木器號)
333 Nanking Road.

47302

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that since March 15, 1922, the business of the SHANGHAI HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY (仁昌木器號) of 424 Nanking Road, Shanghai together with its goodwill, assets and liabilities has been taken over by and amalgamated with the TAI CHONG & COMPANY of 333 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

THE SHANGHAI HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY
(仁昌木器號)

47303

NOTICE

The SHANGHAI NEW TUTORIAL CLASSES for ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, BOOK-KEEPING, etc., are now located at 9 HANKOW ROAD (Apartment 14): For terms, etc., apply (by appointment) Mr. K. D. Mistry, B.A.

47363

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of ESTHER H. BUTLER, *Deceased*

Cause No. 1484
Estate No. 412
NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Esther H. Butler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 12, 1922, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WALTER R. WILLIAMS,
Executor,
c/o Friends Academy,
Luho, via Nanking,
CHINA.

March 12, 1922. 46686

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of Charles F. McWilliams, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 1652
Estate No. 425
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles F. McWilliams, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 12, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

GERTRUDE I. McWILLIAMS,
Special Administratrix,
1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

March 12, 1922. 46687

We are the

SOLE AGENTS

and

DISTRIBUTORS

for

"GERMKIL"

The Ideal Antiseptic and Disinfectant

Large Stocks Carried

Let us quote you on your requirements

Sample and Price List sent on request

The Jensen Trading Co.

130 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
'Phone C. 7134.

47216

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Fred. Reiss

(Specialist in skin and venereal diseases)

Consulting Rooms

at

4 EZRA BUILDINGS

Office Hours: 12-1 and 4-6

Tel. C. 6018

46647

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner

(Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases)

has recommenced practice

at

11B NANKING ROAD

(Chinese-American Bank Building)

Tel. C. 6980

Office Hours: 11-1 and 4-6

Residence: Kalee Hotel

Tel. C. 666

46171

Hongkew Employment Bureau.

No. 789 Woosung Road,

Recommends and guarantees male or female servants for any occupation, to your entire satisfaction. 47300

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. S. Co's Steamer Teh Hsing, Captain Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 4th April, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with steam heater.) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520; Passage 3283.

47367

ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcement is hereby made that THE COMMERCIAL & CREDIT INFORMATION BUREAU has been established under the supervision of F. A. Bowen, formerly in charge of the Credit Department of the Asia Banking Corporation at Shanghai, with office in The Great Northern Telegraph Building, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Telephone Central 7131.

This bureau is now equipped and prepared to render service in accordance with agreements made with its subscribers.

47349

NOTICE

Our Telephone Numbers are now Central 3059 or Central 3060 (Private Branch Exchange).

47350 L. V. LANG.

AMERICAN EX-SERVICE MEN IN SHANGHAI.

The Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion is interested in making your acquaintance and enjoying the benefit of your co-operation and support. Will you kindly send your name and address to

J. F. WRIGHT, Post Adjt.,
C/o American Consulate.

47102

Newly Opened

Skandia Restaurant.

Boone Road third house from corner North Szechuen Road, European cuisine and European Waiters. Meals served any time during the day. $45.00 per month. $1.25 per meal. 47278

NOTICE

I hereby beg to confirm the notices appeared in the North China Daily News and THE CHINA PRESS, dated the 9th of Mar, 1922, inserted by Mr. Zau Zay Ching (曹萃卿), re the dissolution of partnership and I hereby do declare that said Mr. Zau Zay Ching has severed his connection with the Zay Zung Dye Hong (瑞興顏料雜貨號) as a partner or otherwise and has fully paid to me his share of the loss in the business of the said Zay Zung Dye Hong since its existance, and therefore is not responsible for any liabilities or claims of the said Dye Hong.

Signed: YUI ZUNG KENG
奚潤耕

47197

HAND MADE FILET LACE

WHEN you are here to look for filet-lace connections, call on or write to us.

South China Products Co.,

Wholesale Filet-Lace Merchants.

63 Rue du Consulat

Tel. C. 6104.

47234

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)

21, Nanking Road.

Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6

29634

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£3,000,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Hongkong	Puket
Amritsar	Ilollo	Rangoon
	Ipoh	Saigon
	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Sourabaya
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Tientsin
Cawnpore	Madras	Tavoy
Cebu	Manila	(Lower Burma)
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	Peking	New York
Haiphong	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

R. W. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme.
Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	13,962,300

President: Jean Jadot
Head Office: Brussels.
Branches and Agents at London, Manchester, Paris, New York, Bucarest, Cologne, Alexandria, Cairo, Tantah, Ziftah, Zagazig, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.
Affiliated Banks:
Banco de Cartagena, Madrid, with Branches in Spain and Morocco.
Wiener-Bank-Verein, Vienna, with Branches in Austria, Hungary, Czechs-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, Italy (Tyrol), Yugo-Slavia, Turkey, and Asia Minor.
A. Kouyoumdjiski & Co., Sofia.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS,
Manager, Shanghai branch.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabea."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. ISHING, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Barnard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Cahton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Malacca	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S. Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Peking	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserved Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons. Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China
Agencies abroad: Singapore Hongkong, Tokio (Japan),

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Y. M. CHIEN, Manager.
K. P. WONG, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.1/2% per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital authorised	$1,200,000.00
Capital paid up	1,057,790.00
Reserved Fund HK.	$400,000.00
Undivided profit HK	$950,867.73

HEAD OFFICE
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

SHANGHAI OFFICE
No. 2 Ningpo Road,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital U. S.	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U.S.	$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Every kind of banking business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 3654
General Office: Cen. 3613 & 3614
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Pekin, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
Shen Chu Han, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. Z. Tsou, P. P. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits G.$15,195,750.

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Offices 27 Place Tolozan.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Spain
Shanghai	Barcelona
Peking	Madrid
Tientsin	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Dominican Republic
Hongkong	Santo Domingo
Canton	Sanches
India	San Francisco de Macoris
Bombay	San Pedro de Macoris
Calcutta	Santiago
Rangoon	Puerto Plata
Japan	Barahona
Yokohama	La Vega
Kobe	Panama
Java	Panama
Batavia	Colon
Sourabaya	
Philippines	
Manila	
Cebu	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	England
Buenos Aires	London
Rosario	Italy
Belgium	Genoa
Antwerp	Peru
Brussels	Lima
Brazil	Porto Rico
Pernambuco	Ponce
Rio de Janeiro	San Juan
Santos	Russia
Sao Paulo	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Temporarily closed
Valparaiso	Uruguay
Cuba	Montevideo
Havana and 22 branches	Venezuela
	Caracas

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00
Special Reserve Fund	$3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
Sung Han-chang.
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation

金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital	$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$4,500,000
Surplus	$ 300,000

Head Office: Tientsin
Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address "Kincheng"
Shanghai
Tel. Nos:
General Office: C. 3504
Managers Office: 1288
Foreign Dept. C. 1442

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital:	Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds:	Guilders 18,979,250 (about £1,581,604)
Special Reserve:	Guilders 22,680,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current taal accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorized Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund	$200,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.
R. CHENG,
Manager.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd
Established 1908

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$133,310.00
Undivided Profits	$120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Koke, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Depisits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
LI MING,
SHANGHAI BRANCH,
U39 Peking Road.
Tel. C. 3145, Manager's Office
C. 2147, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000

Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit Central Liegeois.
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Banksinit.
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd.
Tel. Offices: Central 5090 & 5091.
Managers' Office, Central 5094.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1919
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wu

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinnati

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China

Foreign Correspondents:

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

中南銀行
CHINA & SOUTH SEA BANK, LTD.

Authorized Capital:	$20,000,000
Paid-up	$5,000,000

4 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Every kind of banking business transacted. Agents and correspondents all over the world.
Telegraphic Address: Chinasosea
Tel. Nos. { Managing Director: C. 6524 / Foreign Exchange: C. 3099
Y. Hou,
Managing Director.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Capital Authorised	Lit. 50,000,000.—
Capital Paid up	Lit. 12,500,000.—

HEAD OFFICE
36, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

BANKERS
London Joint City & Midland Bank; London, England.
Banca dell'Italia Meridionale: Naples, Milan, Bari, Genoa, Palermo, Pozzuoli. Italy.
Deutsche Bank; Hamburg, Germany.
East River National Bank, New York, U. S. A.
Bank of Italy, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.
The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd., Tokyo, Yokohama, Japan.

BRANCHES
Canton—Tientsin—Tsingtao.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts, savings accounts and fixed deposits in all currencies according to arrangement.
Local bills discounted. Cable transfers bought and sold. Drafts issued and telegraphic transfers effected all over the World.
SPECIAL FACILITIES for Italian business and Exchange, for Gold exchange and for Chinese Stock Exchange transactions.
Viscount di Villa & Mr. W. S. T. Nien,
Managing Directors.
TELEPHONE:—C. 3487 Managers
C. 6678 T. T. and Exchange
C. 2082 General Office
C. 494 Chinese Department.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1/6/20)	60,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtse
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.
D. ARDAIN, Manager.

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION
Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	$1,000,000
Paid-up	$ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital	$ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centres in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Savings Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, General Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSHUCO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

Vessels Due

Amazone, *Marseilles*	Apr.	3
Arizona Maru, *Tacoma*	Apr.	6
Atsuta Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	8
Bay State, *Seattle*	Apr.	4
Changon, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Cheongshing, *Tientsin*	Apr.	3
Chungking, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
E. of Russia, *Vancouver*	Apr.	8
Fukuken Maru, *Dairen*	Apr.	2
Hakone Maru, *London*	Apr.	2
Hsinchang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	3
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Apr.	2
Hsin Peking *Ningpo*	Apr.	2
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Apr.	6
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Apr.	4
Hunan, *Tsingtao*	Apr.	6
Japan, *Calcutta*	Apr.	4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Apr.	8
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Apr.	4
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Apr.	2
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	6
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	6
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	5
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	2
Luenho, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Apr.	5
Nije, *Hongkong*	Apr.	6
Novara, *Japan*	Apr.	5
Pawlet, *Portland*	Apr.	8
Shinryu Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	3
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr.	6
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco*	Apr.	7
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Apr.	3
Taishun, *Hongkong*	Apr.	4
Talyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Apr.	3
Takeshima Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	6
Tatung, *Hankow*	Apr.	8
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr.	9
Tungshing, *Tientsin*	Apr.	4
Tungwah, *Tientsin*	Apr.	2
Wenatchee, *Hongkong*	Apr.	8
Wosang, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Apr.	7
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr.	10
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr.	3
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	2
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Apr.	10
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Apr.	6

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the S.M.R. s.s. Chohei Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Lady Milligen.

Per I-C. s.s. Wingsang for Swatow: Mr. Car. Walker; for Hongkong: Mr. J. D. Isbester, Dr. R. L. Wangle; for Canton: Mrs. C. J. Laval, Miss Irene White.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Messrs. T. J. R. Johns, G. Lehmann, C. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lownds and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. H. E. Hope, Mupphine, G. Matheson, Strassman, Wolfe, Miss Metcalfe, Mrs. Chiten.

Per C.N. s.s. Loongmow for Chungking: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wiley, Master Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. Olivier, Mr. and Mrs. Cornuh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wiseman and child, Mrs. C. B. Brown, Miss White, Sur. Lt. H. L. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Arnold, Mrs. Moss, Messrs. R. Hannah, Timne, de Berry.

Per C.N. s.s. Hunan for Tsingtao: Mrs. J. H. R. Hance and two children.

Per C.N. s.s. Kanchow for Hongkong: Capt. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Gilbert, Messrs. S. V. Heley, A. Lane, W. B. Bedford, F. L. Pratt, E. Dicker; for Canton: Mr. H. Lampart.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sicilia for London: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Chessum, Mr. J. W. Chessum, Jr.; for Bombay: Mrs. B. A. Limby, Miss E. Fugl, Capt. Morgan, Mr. B. C. Sethna; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Childe, Mrs. E. H. Bousfield; for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stuyfbergen, Mme. P. Saurez, Sub. Lt. Stephenson, Misses M. E. Hume, Ada Chew, Messrs. C. D. Matcham, K. S. Liang, W. C. Woodfield, C. S. Sissons, Lyen, Y. T. Miao, J. O. Thompson.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTT SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	Tls. 885 B.
Chartered	£14 ¼
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	440 B.
North China	144
Union of Canton	245 S.
Yangtsze	24 ½
Far Eastern Ins.	22 ½
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. $125 ½ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. $370 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	H. $270
Indo-China Pref.	H. $88 B.
"Shell"	91/-S.
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 39 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 37 ½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 22 ½ B.
Oriental Cons	13/-
Raub	H.$1 P.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H. $153 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 107 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 8.10 B.
" Pref.	Tls. 4 ¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 142 ½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. 102 B.
Lands and Hotels	
A.-French Land	Tls. 83 ½ B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 ½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$55
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 16.80 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 99 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 22 B.
Oriental	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 144 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H. 130 B.
Green Island	H. 20 ½ S.
Langkats	Tls. 10 S.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 75 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$9
Llewelyn	$30
Lane Crawford	$102
Moutrie	$40
Watson	H.$9 ¼ B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 3 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0/15
Anglo-Java	Tls. 3 ¾
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 0.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 11 ½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.35
Bute	Tls. 0.40
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 0.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 ½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 0.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 0.60 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 4 ½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.20
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 4 B.
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Permata	Tls. 1
Repah	Tls. 25 c's.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.40
Seekees	Tls. 50 cts.
Semambu	Tls. 0.45 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 5
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 50 cts.
Sungala	Tls. 25 cts.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5
Sua Manggis	Tls. 1
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.25
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Ziangbes	Tls. 1 ¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 103 ½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 26 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88 B.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 140

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 398

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 1, 1922

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

F. M. C. 5½ % Debs. 1914 Tls. 80.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 3.75
Ziangbes Tls. 1.80
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.25
New Eng. (Pref.) Tls. 4.75
Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.00
Telephones Tls. 88.00

UNOFFICIAL

Ewo Mills (Pref.) Tls. 99.00
Ewo Mills (Ord.) Tls. 16.90

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 1, 1922
Market 72.4625
Native Interest 13

Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 319
Copper Cash 221.000
Bar Silver ..... 34 ⅛
" London rate
Bank rate of Discount ...5%
Paris on London 48.48
New York on London. 437 ⅝

Banks Opening Selling Rate)
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 3d.
Demand ..... 3s. 3 ¼ d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 71
Demand ..... 71 ¼
Paris
Demand 793
India
Demand ..... 256 ¼
Hongkong
Demand 75
Yokohama
Demand 87
Batavia
Demand 193
Singapore
Demand 71

Banks Opening Buying Rates
London Nominal
Demand ..... 3s. 5d.
4 m-s. Credits ..... 3s. 5 ½ d.
4 m-s. Docs. ..... 3s. 6d.
6 m-s. Credits ..... 3s. 6d.
6 m-s. Docs. ..... 3s. 6 ½ d.
New York Nominal
Demand 75
4 m-s. Credits 75
4 m-s. Docs. ..... 75 ½
Paris
4 m-s. 840

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 75=Tls. 133.34
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $183.41
Sovereign: Bank buying rate
@ 3s. 5d.=Tls. 5.85
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $8.05
Tourists' Exchange
@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates
(Hongkong and Shanghai Bank):
£10 @ exch. 3s. 5d.=Tls. 58.54
G.$50 @ exch. 75=Tls. 66.67
Fr. 250 @ exch. 825=Tls. 30.30
1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.33 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 5.67	@ 3/2		£1
" 1.29	@ 69 ½	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 763	Fr.	8.50
" 1	@ —	Marks	—
" 1	@ 68 ¾	Yen	1.62
" 1	@ 247 ¼	Rupees	2.75
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
" 1	@ —	Roubles	—
" 1	@ 13.20	Ital. Lire	14.70

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 72 ½
Demand buying on America 74
Demand selling on London 3s. 3 ½ d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 4 ¾ d.

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS
(Far Eastern Bank)

Time	Quotations	Bars
Opening		
9:00	319.20	
9:35	319.00	1120
10:00	318.40	315
10:32	320.20	1225
10:58	318.50	420
11:30	318.50	325
Closing at 12:00	318.40	525

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Banks' Buying Rate
Roubles 220,000 .... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .... Mex. $0.06

LIRE EXCHANGE
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 14.00=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.67=1 Tael
Marks 205.00—1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 84.50=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 19.15=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 174.65=100 Fr. Francs

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

LET US DO YOUR PAINTING THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY

Howard, Waltham, Zenith, Movado — Do not risk having passed off to you by an ignorant or unscrupulous dealer a watch with a cheap movement. Buy one of the famous watches named here. For their exact timekeeping we give the fullest guarantee, backed up by expert knowledge.

Our prices compare favourably with those charged elsewhere.

C. ISMER & CO.
Chronometer and Watchmakers.

An Important Price Reduction
WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF ALL HARD CANDY TO 50 CENTS PER LB.
58 N. Szechuen Road
Next Door to the Apollo
'Phone N. 2988.
SUGARIE

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

April 1, 1922

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ¼d. in London yesterday.

The New York price advanced to 66⅛ cents, and the London-New York cross rate to 437⅝.

The only changes in the official quotations here today were a drop in the Gold Dollar rate to 71 and in the Yen rate to 67.

Our market throughout the day was quiet and steady.

Business was done in Sterling at 3-4¼ for April and 3-4⅛ for May-June.

Gold Dollars were done at 73⅛ for April and 73¼ for May-June.

At the close there were sellers at these rates and buyers at a fraction higher.

China bought silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as closing uncertain.

New York report their market as steady.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.
Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, April 1, 1922
Nanyang Brother's Tobacco Co.
$24.50 April
$25.30 May
Canton S. & P. Ex. Ltd.
$8.90 April
$10.00 May
Shanghai Flour Exchange.
$23.10 April
China Cotton Standard of Tungchow.
Tls. 34.95 April
" 35.25 May
" 35.70 June
" 35.25 July
" 35.35 August
" 35.30 September
Local Yarn for Standard 16's Cloudy Stork.
Tls. 150.00 April
" 150.10 May
" 149.90 June
" 149.80 July
" 149.80 August
" 149.80 September
Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 318.35 April
" 318.05 May

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, April 1, 1922
S. M. C. 6% Gold Loan @ par
UNOFFICIAL
Telephones Tls. 89.00
Almas Tls. 2.50
Chemors Tls. 0.35
Klebangs Tls. 0.25
Samagagas Tls. 0.35

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, April 1, 1922
BUSINESS REPORTED
Telephones Tls. 89.00
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.25
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.30
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.35
Ewo Cottons Tls. 17.00
Yangtsze Insurance $24.50
Kaipings Tls. 22.75
Shanghai Tugs Tls. 40.00

Tramway Returns

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways, Foreign Settlement, for the month of March, 1922, and for three months ended March 31, 1922, with figures for the corresponding period last year:

	March, 1922
Gross receipts	$292,889.66
Loss by currency depreciation	103,300.92
Effective receipts	$189,588.74
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	37.01
Car miles run	434,624
Passengers carried	10,373,017
	3 Months ended March 31, 1922
Gross receipts	$818,773.86
Loss by currency depreciation	283,016.83
Effective receipts	$535,757.03
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	36.34
Car miles run	1,385,278
Passengers carried	28,970,924
	March, 1921
Gross receipts	$228,605.78
Loss by currency depreciation	67,951.12
Effective receipts	$160,654.66
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	31.17
Car miles run	437,298
Passengers carried	10,103,338
	3 Months ended March 31, 1921
Gross receipts	$658,351.39
Loss by currency depreciation	190,108.77
Effective receipts	$468,242.62
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	30.29
Car miles run	1,243,059
Passengers carried	28,879,101

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows in their share report for week ending Friday:

Business on the local Stock Exchange still continues featureless but there is a little more enquiry for the local non-speculative shares, quotations for which show slight improvement. Cottons are easier with willing sellers at ½/1 Tael better than buying quotations of today Shanghai Docks continue steady with buyers at Tls. 180 and better at the close. New Engineering Works "Ord" have recovered to buyers at Tls. 8 and Tls. 8.40 is offering for June settlement, though no business has been recorded as yet.

London market shows very little fluctuation, the following being our latest "urgent" cable quotations:

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., "B" £3.12.6 sellers.
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates 19s. 0d. sellers.
Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913 B.I. £74.0.0 sellers.
Chinese Government 5 percent Reorg. Loan 1913 F.I. £69.0.0 sellers.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. £17.12.6 buyers.
British-American Tobacco Co. £3.12.0 buyers.

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Silk Report

Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows in their silk report dated March 31:

Our last report was dated March 24.

The market continues very quiet. A few small transactions are reported in Steam Filatures.

With the prospects of Japan prices being pegged again there is a steadier feeling about.

Cables from Japan quote Shinsui, No. 1, Yen 1,500 with a steady market.

TYAU'S NEW JOB
(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 29.—On joining the staff of the Waichiaopu Mr. M. T. Z. Tyau will serve in the Commercial Department.

Some delay is expected in Dr. Wang Chung-hui's resumption of the post of Minister of Justice.

Dr. Peter Kingman, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon of the College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California, U. S. A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles and supply:

Teeth of superior workmanship in vulcanite, gold and alloy plates, gold crown and bridge work.

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Business Men Plan Education Of U. S. In Economics
(Reuter's Service)

New York, March 31.—A hundred American business, financial and economic experts, including Judge Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, Mr. I. M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Otto Kahn, Mr. T. W. Lamont and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, have formed a society, called the National Economic Association, for the purpose of educating Americans with regard to economic questions in order that a sound legislation may be promoted, and that an unsound one may be defeated.

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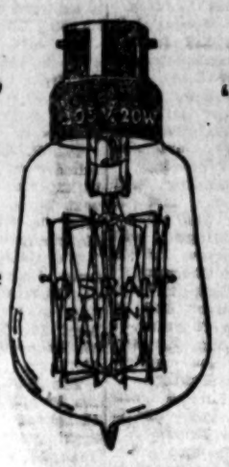

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How to retain energy and vitality on a light summer-diet

OVOMALTINE

The loss of energy and fatigue experienced during the hot weather is simply the result of taking insufficient nourishment. A light summer diet does not supply in adequate quantities the nerve and body building elements which are necessary at all seasons.

Ovomaltine, taken with or between meals, abundantly supplies these essential materials, Proteid, Fat, Carbohydrates & Vitamines, and makes the highest diet complete in summer, for it is delicious, easily prepared and assimilated, and does not heat the blood.

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Ovomaltine is sold at all Chemists & best Provision Stores. Sole Agents: Siber, Hegner & Co., Shanghai., 6-7 French Bund.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due to arrive in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Chaksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Wenatchee arrived at Manila from Hongkong on Thursday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin direct on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday, and will sail for same ports at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 2 o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing is due to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Tientsin for Weihaiwei and Hongkong on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Newchwang for Dairen on Friday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Fukuken Maru, from Dairen, left Tsingtao Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning. The steamer will sail for Foochow, Keelung and Takoa tomorrow afternoon.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN PORTS

The B.I. s.s. Janus left Calcutta on March 24 and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Straits and Hongkong on April 14.

The P. & O. s.s. Dunera is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Delta was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 10.

The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvonshire is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on April 24.

The Glen Line m.v. Glengarry is due to arrive in Shanghai from London on May 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Plassy which sailed from London on March 3, is expected to leave Singapore next Tuesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Hongkong on April 14.

The O.S.K. s.s. Amazon Maru, from Hamburg, left Singapore on Wednesday afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai on April 12. The Amazon will sail for Kobe and Yokohama on April 13.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of Feb. 24, left Hongkong at 6 o'clock Friday evening and is due to arrive in Shanghai about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The liner will dock at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of March 10, left Colombo on Tuesday, March 28, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 17.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday and is docked at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf. The liner will sail for Marseilles at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon and passengers may embark direct at the wharf from 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan which sailed from London on Feb. 17, arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is docked at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The liner will sail for Moji and Kobe Tuesday afternoon.

AMERICAN LINES

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru was due to leave San Francisco on March 26 and is expected to arrive at Yokohama by way of Honolulu on April 14 and in Shanghai on April 20.

The Adl. Line s.s. City of Spokane arrived in Vancouver from Yokohama on Tuesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Radnor left New York for Yokohama on March 24.

The Adl. Line s.s. Gray Lock left Norfolk for Yokohama on March 20.

The Dollar s.s. Cathay sailed from Vancouver for the Orient on March 13.

The Dollar s.s. Melville Dollar arrived in Vancouver from San Francisco on March 15.

The Dollar s.s. Celestial sailed from New York for San Francisco on March 24.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar arrived at Port Said on March 28 and sailed for New York on the 29th.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar arrived at San Francisco from New York on March 28.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave Hongkong on April 9 and is due in Shanghai on the 13th. The Arabia will sail for Tacoma by way of Dairen, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Seattle on April 14.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru is due to arrive off Woosung from Hongkong at daylight Saturday, April 8, and will sail for San Francisco by way of Japan ports and Honolulu Saturday evening. The tender with incoming passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning and the outbound tender with passengers and hand baggage only, will leave in the afternoon. Heavy baggage must be delivered to the Company's godown, 9 Kiukiang Road, between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Friday, April 7.

The China Mail s.s. Nile will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and will sail from Shanghai for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on Friday, the 7th.

The China Mail s.s. China which sailed from San Francisco on March 18, is due to arrive in Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on April 12. The liner will dock at the China Merchants' Central or Lower Wharf and sails for Hongkong on April 13.

The Adl. Line s.s. Bay State which sailed from Seattle on March 18, was due to arrive at Kobe yesterday and is expected in Shanghai next Tuesday. The Bay State will sail for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday.

Sino-German Pact Approved At Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 29.—The Waichiaopu has reported to the President that the Sino-German Commercial Treaty, which was signed in Peking at the end of last year, has been exchanged. In the absence of a Parliament this amounts to ratification.

France Replies To U. S. Reparation Note

(China Press Service)

Paris, March 31.—France today replied to the note of the United States in the matter of payment for the maintenance of the American occupation forces on the Rhine, repeating the recent declaration of the ministry of finance recognising the rights of the United States to payment and saying that the only question in the matter is as to whether the request for reimbursement should be presented to the allies or Germany.

Gen. Pao Planning Visit To Peking Soon

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 29.—While his acceptance of the Premiership is still undecided, it is stated that General Pao Kwei-ching has consented to come to Peking for a conference with the President. He is at present understood to be awaiting the return of Mr. Tsao Jui from a conference at Paotingfu.

Gowns of gorgeous splendor.
Jewels of dazzling brilliance.
A story of personal appeal and
GERALDINE FARRAR makes
"THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"
A deluxe photoplay of distinction.

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A SUPER PRODUCTION OF

D. W. GRIFFITH

PRESENTS

"A Romance of Happy Valley"

A PAGE FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE

D. W. Griffith has now spun a romance around home spun humanity, and he has found a classic in its folds—a vivid, tense, humorous story of "the folks at home" in our own sunny southland

"A Romance of Happy Valley" is a sweet-as-honeysuckle romance of a youth and a maid who lived in the slumbering toll road region of the Mississippi Valley.

Matinee Today, April 2nd Showing

"A ROMANCE OF HAPPY VALLEY"

and a Two Part MACK SENNETT COMEDY

TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, APRIL 20th
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at 9.15 p.m.

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Direction: A. STROK

Tickets $6, $4 and $3

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 3rd & 4th

Samuel Goldwyn Presents, The Rainbow Girl of the Screen

MABEL NORMAND

in

"BACK TO THE WOODS"

The story of a girl who preferred death to the kiss of love.

A lawsuit that was settled with a kiss.

A comedy-drama in which laughter vies with thrills.

IT WILL DELIGHT ALL MABEL'S ADMIRERS.

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TO-NIGHT! THE LAST TIME *TO-NIGHT!*

ANITA STEWART

in

"A MIDNIGHT ROMANCE"

A Magnificent Production. Lavishly Staged!

Man and women are different. A man measures a woman with his eyes, a woman weighs a man with her heart. Sometimes his pocketbook tips the scale, but never if love has a say.

Also Presenting

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"FROM HAND TO MOUTH"

2 parts Special Comedy, full of fun.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 2 NIGHTS ONLY

ARLINE PRETTY with HENRY SELL in

"A WOMAN IN GREY"

SUPER SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR

Swift action. Well knit story. Strange events

PRESENTING EPISODES 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th

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MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

JEWEL CARMEN in

"THE KINGDOM OF LOVE"

"A WOMAN IN GREY" Episodes 3 to 5

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TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

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PRESENTS

WALLACE REID

in

"THE ROARING ROAD"

A Picture-Play for Everyone Who Owns, Rides, Drives, Likes or Wants an Automobile

He didn't know he was going 112 miles an hour. He never thought that he was smashing all records to smithereens.

All he knew was that she was there. She wanted and needed him. He was going to her—in a car that was more than a brother to him.

Men who love the touch of the wheel, women who love the throb of a mighty engine—children who coo and shout at the chug-chug of a car—they should see Wallace Reid in this great story of the road that is torn by an inferno of tearing wheels.

Matinee Today, April 2nd

"THE ROARING ROAD"

and Two New Episodes of "THE GREY SEAL"

ISIS THEATRE

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY NEXT APRIL 5th, FOR A 5 DAYS' SEASON

NORMA TALMADGE

NEVER SO SPLENDID

As now—as the wife whose innocent past becomes the guilty present in Channing Pollock's great drama of devotion.

What's behind the sign on the door?

The conflict of a woman's faith.

The hope of a wife's heart.

The triumph of a man's trust.

7 Parts. Drama that moves with powerful impulse! As vivid as the screen can give!

IT'S HER LATEST AND BEST PRODUCTION

"THE SIGN ON THE DOOR"

HONESTLY—A MASTERPIECE OF SCREEN PRODUCTION

We seldom present a picture for a longer season than 4 nights. But with this unusual powerful drama "THE SIGN ON THE DOOR," we make an exception.

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00, Stall 60 cts.

Piano With Two Keyboards Invention Of Emanuel Moor

Instrument Exhibited In London Found To Do Away With Technical Difficulties

London (by mail).—Interest has been aroused in musical circles by the advent of the new two-manual octave coupler pianoforte, invented by Emanuel Moor. An article on it appeared in The Times last September, followed later in "Music and Letters" by an excellent account from the pen of Profesor Tovey.

Now the instrument itself is on show at the Aeolian Company's premises in New Bond Street. Many people are flocking to see it; and in addition to what one may call the private auditions, a public demonstration was given by Professor Tovey on January 9, and Max Pirani is announced for a recital there on January 17.

Mr. Moor is primarily a musician; his invention is fundamentally a musical one. This is what places it above such "mechanifications" of music as the pianola and gramaphone, where the technical difficulties are indeed solved for the tyro but at a considerable cost to art. The Moor piano escapes these drawbacks. The artist, the player, still retains full control of the music, the methods of reproduction, and the effects produced. It is perhaps too soon to talk of this invention as an inspiration as well as a fine piece of ingenuity, but it is not too soon to say that it may mark an epoch in instrumental evolution. It is at once a technical simplification and an artistic expansion. It brings within easy grasp the most complicated and difficult passages in the music of the past; it places before composers of the future a thoroughly new keyboard technique, with many new tone effects. Of course the Moor piano may be liable to misuse, just as some charlatans of old misused the violin and piano for pure display, but as this choice between truth and falsity is never absent from any instrument that leaves an artist his free will; the responsibility really rests with the composers and performers.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

Briefly, the system is that there are two keyboards (as in a harpsichord), one behind and a little above the other, the upper being tuned an octave above the first. These can be played separately, or can be coupled together by a mere movement of a pedal. Under these latter conditions octave passages become so easy that a child can play them, and the gain in smoothness and uniformity of touch is astonishing. Difficulties of distance are practically annihilated:—on an ordinary piano the hand normally compasses eight notes, on the Moor piano it compasses double the amount. By a device as simple as Columbus' solution of the up-ended egg, chromatic scales can be played glissando. There is also an ingenious arrangement by which the piano can be turned into a harpsichord on merely pushing back a lever. Altogether it is a most remarkable invention.

TECHNICAL LIBERATION

If the new instrument is destined to take the place of the present piano, it will certainly cause considerable changes in the musical life of the ordinary household. There are many amateurs who would play with taste and feeling, were excessive technical difficulties removed or lessened; there are others whose added facility would be matter rather for regret than pleasure to those of their own household.

This reflection raises the interesting question. What effect would the instrument have on the teaching of the piano to children? Its effect on teaching and on the child's attitude toward piano playing is of paramount interest and importance, since these are factors that would determine the place of piano music in the home life of the nation, and that would play an important part in forming the audiences of the future.

There are boys and girls in every school whose power of understanding music is very much greater than their power of performance, or than the time they are able, or willing, to devote to technical study. The pieces they are able to play are thus in most cases below their mental and imaginative capacity; this is apt to cause discouragement and a dislike of "practicing," however attractive of their kind the pieces may be.

If the children found that with careful but not excessive work they were able to render the works of Chopin, Schumann and Beethoven, or of easier modern English, French and Russian composers, their delight in music would be increased fourfold. The disability of a small hand would also be lessened by the new piano; time spent now in technical practice would be devoted to more musical studies, the technical work being reduced to fit the requirements of the new instrument. Of course, it is not possible to say exactly what those requirements would be, or to foresee their consequences with accuracy; they offer a wide field for speculation.

INFLUENCE ON COMPOSITION

If a perfected new piano ever becomes universal in the musical world, it will influence above all the composers of piano music. It would present possibilities hitherto unknown for rich and complex effects, or for "color" music; it might, on the other hand, call irresistibly to a pre-eminently intellectual genius such as that of Bach. It is easy, moreover, to imagine the effect of well-known piano works when played on an instrument of this kind. The restless and passionate second movement of the piano part of Cesar Franck's violin and piano sonata would surely gain in clearness and certainty; so also would the canon of the last movement. One can imagine also the same added clearness and ease in the violin and piano sonatas of Ireland and of Delius. Perhaps these are the qualities which would be most keenly felt in chamber music. In solo piano music the change may be felt chiefly in an increased solidity and richness of tone. These are things which can only be decided by the appearance of the new piano on the concert platform. The future alone can show us whether success or failure is to be its portion.

Brigands In South Burn Baptist Mission

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—Reuter's correspondent at Rangoon gives the following details of the collision with Chinese brigands mentioned yesterday.

The brigands, numbering about 500, were led by Prince Wun Thu, a member of the Burmese ex-Royal House. They attacked and burned the house of an American Baptist missionary at Nam-khan and sacked the village of Muse and murdered the villagers.

Whereupon Wun Thu proclaimed himself King of Bhanco and said that he had come to annex Burmah from the British.

The rebels were dispersed after fierce fighting and Wun Thu was captured, while three military police were killed.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing on Monday and Tuesday, April 3rd and 4th

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

PRESENTING

KATHERINE MacDONALD

IN

"The Woman Thou Gavest Me"

By Sir HALL CAINE

A Mighty Photo Drama—

From Hall Caine's mighty story

The story of a beautiful woman, whose heart is the heart of every woman, going through some of the fiercest tests of married life A Paramount-Artcraft Special.

SOLD LIKE A SLAVE!

WEDDED by a selfish father to a dissolute cad whom she loathed, this pure young girl was expected to Love, honor and obey."

The world called that right.

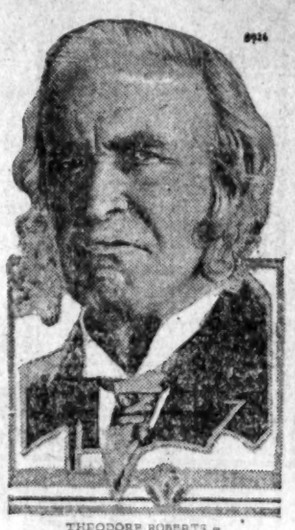
Then she spurned the ties her husband had broken, shattered the lie that bound her, sought the aid of a decent man she loved.

And the world called that wrong.

You who believe a woman has a heart, life of her own, judge.

But first see Hall Caine's mighty romance. "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," a startling blow for justice to woman and for freedom from moral hypocrisy.

As a book, it has thrilled millions. As a picture, it will stir your soul. Come!



THEODORE ROBERTS in "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" Paramount-Artcraft Special

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the week from APRIL 3rd to 9th

Showing On Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, April 3rd, 4th & 5th

ADOLPH ZUKOR presents

CATHERINE CALVERT

IN

"The Career of Katherine Bush"

By ELINOR GLYN

Catherine Calvert in "THE CAREER of KATHERINE BUSH" Paramount-Artcraft Special

A Picture that is better than the book

It's ready for you. You can now see what you've read in Elinor Glyn's story of a girl's great adventure in her quest to understand life, to know men, to see the world, to feel its throb and to learn out of the greatest volume of all time...the book of life.

True love comes when the false fades

DO YOU KNOW YOUR OWN WIFE? No man does. She herself is puzzled by the conflicting moods of her own heart, where smolder the passions of a Sappho and where dwells the mystery of Mona Lisa.

A FIVE-DAYS SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT TH

APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday April 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th

The Mystery of the Sphinx Haunts the Heart of every Modern Woman.

PRESENTING AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE OF SUPREME EXCELLENCE.

The Passions of Eve Sleep but Lightly in the Heart of Woman Today.

GERALDINE FARRAR

WITH

THE STAR GLORIOUS—A STAR OF LAVISH GOWNS AND COSTLY JEWELS; A STAR OF SUPERB DRAMATIC ABILITY, OF TREMENDOUS PERSONAL LURE AND A NAME WHICH MEANS PRESTIGE.—

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IN A MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION, GORGEOUSLY PRESENTED & SPLENDIDLY PORTRAYED BY AN ALL STAR CAST.

ENTITLED:

"THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

7 PARTS 7 PARTS

A Message to All Women:

Exquisite women, your eyes mirror the mystery of Mona Lisa, forever the riddle of the universe. Your intuition in times of stress provides the real dramas of humanity. Your moods are the despair and the glory of man, Yet you know not the complex emotions of your own heart.

Show us the true lights of your nature! Teach us the true depths of your passions! Reveal to us the true secrets of your heart!

What hidden heritage of the eternal feminine makes you forever "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"?

A searching drama which discloses the emotions aroused in the heart of three women, by the lure of a faithless lover.

"THE RIDDLE: WOMAN" holds a flaming torch to the intimacies of human lives and reveals with daring frankness the mysterious workings of woman's nature.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.

The Most attractive Blonde

Mary Miles Minter

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"A Cumberland Romance"

6 Parts. 6 Parts.

A love Lyric of the Mountains

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To-night at 9.15 p.m.

A very Fascinating, Unique Photoplay!

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PRODUCTION

"SHERRY"

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From the novel by

George Barr McCutcheon

A story that will stick to the Ribs—If you know what that means.

A Marvellous Production!

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Esang**, 1,782 Tons, Captain Williams, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Monday, April 3, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 3, at about (3 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Telephone Central 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangan**, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, April 3, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. **Loongwo**, 2,925 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 4, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Capt F. D. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881; Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang**, 1,783 Tons, Captain McClelland, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, April 5, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave on Wednesday, April 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents Tel. No. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s **Kungwo** 4,635 Tons, Capt. Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 7, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &Co. Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Capt A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Tel. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Whangpu**, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on Saturday, April 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, April 8, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881 Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 10, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Capt. Dawson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, April 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Liangchow**, Captain R. Mitchell, will leave on Sunday, April 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain J. Oudney, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, April 3, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Exchange to all Departments.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsinchang**, Capt. Newburgh, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer **Hsin Kiangteen**, Captain Sundlo, will leave on Tuesday, April 4, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luchow**, Capt. Purslow, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Capt. W. Shane will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all Departments.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hunan**, Captain Mathias, will leave on Saturday, April 8, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Telephone Central No. 4881. Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hangchow**, Captain Johnson, will leave on Sunday, April 9, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Kaho, Captain McLean, will leave on Sunday morning, April 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chengtu, Captain McDowell, will leave on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chihli, Captain J. M. Clare, will leave on Sunday, April 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer Hsinkong, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 4. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY APRIL 2, 1922.

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg.
TODAY					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Foochow	Ningshin	16.30			16.00
Hongkong and Canton	Liangchow	13.00			12.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon & Europe	Sicilia	10.30			10.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
Vladivostok	Train		17.00		
H'kong, Canton, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Amboise	10.30			10.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Amboise		10.30		10.00
Japan via Kobe	Hakone M.	19.00			18.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.0
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Stow, H'kong & C'ton	Luchow	21.00			21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do		17.00		
Australia & New Zealand Via Hongkong	Luchow		17.0		
Newchwang	Hsinkong	21.00			21.00
Tientsin	Kwangse	21.00			21.00
Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	21.00			21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Hsinchang	21.00			21.00
Tuesday, April 4					
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00			18.30
Japan Ports	Kalyan	13.30			13.00
Hongkong	Cheongshing		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia	via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
W'wei, C'foo and T'sin	Tungchow	8.30			8.00
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.		8.30		
Hongkong and Canton	Cheongshing	21.00			21.00
Wednesday, April 5					
Manila via Hongkong	Bay State	17.00			16.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	21.00			21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do		17.00		
Newchwang	Ichang	21.00			21.00
Thursday, April 6					
Manila direct	Arizona	16.30			16.00
Hongkong	Bay State		8.30		
Tientsin	Kwangse		17.00		
W'wei, C'foo and T'sin	Shuntien	8.30	8.30		8.00
Friday, April 7					
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.	Nile		15.00		14.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	Nile	15.00			14.30
Japan Ports	T'shima M	19.00			18.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Hunan		17.00		
Saturday, April 8					
Japan, Honolulu, Canada U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	†Taiyo Mari		14.00		13.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	Novara		b9.30		9.15
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Novara	9.30			9.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe	†Taiyo Maru	14.00			13.30
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	13.30			13.00
Hongkong	Hangchow				
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hunan	7.00	17.00		
Sunday, April 9					6.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Wenatchee		b10.00		
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Wenatchee	10.00			13.30

A Time fixed provisionally.

B. Registered matters at 5 p.m. on previous day.

C Registered matters at 6 p.m. on previous day.

D Parcels at 5 p.m. on previous day.

†Specially marked correspondence only.

Mails for Europe will be dispatched on the s.s. Amboise by the French Post Office on April 3. Ordinary mails will close at 11 a.m., registered at 10.30 a.m. on April 3 and parcel posts at 5 p.m. on March 31.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Company's Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain T. D. James, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Tel. C. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to all departments.

TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain Sutor, will leave on Tuesday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Telephone Central No. 4881. Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. **Henrik**, on April 5, 1922. For Freight, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain Penson, will leave on Wednesday, April 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail s.s. **Yungshin**, Captain Poolga, will be despatched from Shanghai on Thursday, April 6. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on Thursday, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. Lang, No. 8 French Bund. (Tel. Nos. Central 4702 and 3059).

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, will leave on Thursday, April 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents. Tel. C. No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Christiansen, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents French Bund. Telephone Central No. 4881, Private Branch Exchange to All Departments.

NEW YANGTSZE SERVICE

SHANGHAI HANKOW

R. S. BOYD & Co., Ltd.

S. S "HWAH TA"

CAPT. SCHIERHORST

Arriving here on Monday, March 13, from Hankow and will be dispatched for Hankow via Ports on Wednesday, March 15, at midnight.

THE BEST OF SERVICE

Under direct supervision the food is supplied from such well known Shanghai firms as Lane Crawford; Dombey and Son; Ideal Butchery; Bake Rite Bakery, Culty Dairy.

The latest books, magazines and games.

TRAVEL THE COMFORTABLE WAY

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINGIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails April 3rd, midnight.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails April 4th, midnight.
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails April 5th, midnight.

Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails April 3rd, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails April 6th, at 10 a.m.

FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON via SWATOW AND AMOY
S.S. "LIANGCHOW" ..... sails April 2nd, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "LUCHOW" ..... sails April 4th, at daylight.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... sails April 6th, at daylight.

Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... sails at 4:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

Telephone Central No. 4881. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

Private Branch Exchange to all Departments. Agents, French Bund.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

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Traveling Time; 28 Days
Largest Steamers on the Pacific

LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave S'hai	Arrive Vanc'r	Connecting with	Leave Quebec	Arrive S'hampton C'bourg
E. Russia	Apl. 22	May 8	E. France	May 16	May 23
Monteagle	Apr. 28	May 18	E. Britain	May 26	
E. Japan	May 7	May 25	Montcalm	June 2	
E. Asia	May 20	June 5	E. France	June 13	June 20
E. Canada	June 3,	June 19	E. Scotland	June 27	July 4
E. Russia	June 17	July 3	E. France	July 11	July 18
Monteagle	June 30	July 20	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Australia	July 1	July 17	E. Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
E. Japan	July 9	July 27	Montclare	Aug. 4	
E. Asia	July 15	July 31	E. France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
E. Canada	July 29	Aug. 14	E. Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
E. Russia	Aug. 12	Aug. 28	E. France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

*Winter Season—sails from St. John to Liverpool.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA
Empress of Russia ..... April 8
Empress of Asia ..... May 6
Dominion Express Travellers Checks Sold.

Freight Department: Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Telephone Central 181. Cable Address. "NAUTILUS"

Passenger Department: Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund. Telephon Central 182. Cable Address. "CACANPAC"

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FREIGHT & PASSENGER

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

"The Short Route"

16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE
Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Apr. 9	Apr. 25
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Apr. 23	May. 9
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	May 7	May 23
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	May 21	June 6
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	June 4	June 20

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS

FOR SEATTLE VIA MANILA FREIGHT SERVICE
WHEATLAND MONTANA ..... Apr. 12

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave Shanghai
S.S. "BAY STATE"	Apr. 6
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Apr. 20
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	May 4
S.S. "PINE TREE STATE"	May 18
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	June 1

SUBSEQUENT SAILINGS EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in America and Europe.

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Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
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ANYWHERE ON THE PACIFIC

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. HOOSIER STATE	Apr. 15	June 24
S.S. GOLDEN STATE	May 6	July 18
S.S. EMPIRE STATE	May 30	Aug. 11

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. GOLDEN STATE	Apr. 18	June 30
S.S. EMPIRE STATE	May 11	July 24
S.S. HOOSIER STATE	June 4	Aug. 11

Stay of steamers in Manila 3 days, in Hongkong 6 to 8 days.

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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Cable Address: SOLANO.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TAIYO MARU"	via Nagasaki	April 8
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	via Dairen	April 27
S.S. "TENYO MARU"	via Nagasaki	May 10
S.S. "KOREA MARU"	via Nagasaki	May 17
S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	via Nagasaki	June 2
S.S. "TAIYO MARU"	via Nagasaki	June 25

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" direct	April 7
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Manila	April 20
S.S. "KOREA MARU" direct	April 27
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila	May 9
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila	June 6

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Principal Overland Points in United States, Canada and Mexico by rail; and to Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States by connecting steamers, of Panama; also for South America.

Regular sailings from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Hawaii, for West Coast Ports of South America.

Excellent passenger accommodation on all steamers, Tickets issued under liberal privileges.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates, etc, apply to

S. KINNO, Acting Manager,
No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Nos. Central 3229 and 3230.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

For San Francisco And Los Angeles via Hongkong and Philippine Islands.
S.S. "BEARPORT" April 3rd

From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:
S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Apr. 11th
S.S. "WEST OROWA" May 1st

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Saigon, Singapore And Java Ports:
S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Apr. 12th
S.S. "WEST OROWA" May 2nd

L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, No. 7 Jinkee Road. TEL: C5017 & 5018.
TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

S.S. "NILE"

will be despatched from Woosung for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on April 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States,

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.
Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"
Telephones:
General Office Central 4713
Agent Central 4313

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Astuta Maru .....April 10
Kashima Maru .....April 24

* Cargo Only.
*"Nagato Maru" beginning of May
*"Tatsuno Maru" beginning of May

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE FROM KOBE
S. S. Shidzuoka Maru Apl. 22 Yokohama Maru ....May. 16

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA & CANAL (Calling at Dairen and Japan ports).
"Mayebashi Maru ...Apl. 20

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN
"Kawachi Maru" ....May

FOR JAPAN
"Yawata Maru" .....Apr. 13 Yamashiro Maru .. Apr. 5
Omi Maru .....Apr. 14 Kumano Maru .....April 8
Hankow Maru .....April 3 Takashima Maru ....April 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
Suwa Maru .....April 3

FOR AUSTRALIA, sailing from Hongkong
S. S. Nikko Maru ..Apr. 18 "Aki Maru" .....May 16

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.
Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157.
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

LUMBERLINE

FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN NORTH CHINA PORTS AND PORTLAND, OREGON, U.S.A.

SAILINGS:—
S.S. "NIELS NIELSEN" .....April 14, 1922.
S.S. "LUISE NIELSEN" .....April 23, 1922.
S.S. "UNITA" .....Early May, 1922.
S.S. "BRATSBERG" .....Early May, 1922.

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston in connection with fast Inter-coastal Liners.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland points in U. S. and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Shipping Office: 4th Floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.
Telephone C. 1464. Telegraphic Address: "Lumberco"

The North China Line

Sailings from Shanghai

For Portland via Chemulpo, Dairen and Taku Bar.
S.S. "PAWLET" .....April 10, 1922
For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen.
S.S. "EASTERN SAILOR" ..... April 11, 1922
For Manila.
S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... April 21, 1922
For Portland via Taku Bar and Vladivostock.
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... May 2, 1922
For Vladivostock.
S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... May 2, 1922

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Apply to
COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO
Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board.
Telephone C. 463 No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor)

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Under Mail Contract with Imperial Japanese Government

Sailings From Shanghai (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said. (Cargo only)

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
ALTAI MARU	15,000	A. Mori,	Apr. 14	Apr. 15

NEW YORK LINE. For San Francisco, Panama and New York via Dairen and Japan Ports. (Cargo only)

AMUR MARU	15,000	H. Chiba	May 9	May 11

PUGET SOUND LINE. For Tacoma, Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver via Dairen and Japan Ports.

ARABIA MARU	20,000	K. Komiya,	Apr. 13	Apr. 14

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

ARIZONA MARU	20,000	T. Fuchigami,	Apr. 6	Apr. 7

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. For Dairen via Tsingtao & Tientsin

SEIKYO MARU	5,000	N. Kamizawa,	Apr. 7	Apr. 10

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

FUKUKEN MARU	5,000	R. Fukami,	April 2	April 3

FOR JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE.

SHINRYU MARU	6,000	A. Mori,	Apr. 3	Apr. 5

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
N.K.K. Building, 2 Canton Road. Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.
Yangtszepoo Wharf Office ..... Tel. Nos. East 308 and 313.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
2h. 50m.	9ft. 0in.	3h. 7m.	6ft. 7in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
1	51	2	8

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
10.14 a.m.	9.7 p.m.	5h. 51m.	6h. 18m.	5h. 6m.	7h. 3m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For April 30.00 in.
762.0 mm.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	NOVARA	Apl. 8
	KALYAN	Apl. 22
	PLASSY	May 6
	DONGOLA	May 20
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	Apr. 1
	DUNERA	Apr. 30
Calcutta—via Kobe.	JAPAN	Apr. 6
	JANUS	Apr. 15
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	GRE. APCAR	Apr. 5
	TORILLA	Apr. 17
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA	Apr. 10
	St. ALBANS	May 1
	EASTERN	May 31

* P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
Telephones: General: Central 169; Passage: Central 2510; Freight: Central 2069

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA—HONGKONG—SINGAPORE—SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
In order named

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR"	about April 10
S.S. "CATHAY"	May
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR"	July

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR"	May
S.S. "CELESTIAL"	May
S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR"	July

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Bills of Lading issued to Points Beyond. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada. For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
3 Canton Road, 7th Floor. Telephone Central Nos. 6372, 6373 and 6374

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

S.S. "JADDEN" ..... MAY 5

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
Cor. Nanking and Kiangse Rds. Tel. C. 5971, 5972 and 5973

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

Meteorological Reports

SICCAWEI

April 2, 1922.	March 31.		April 1.	
Sun rises today at 5 48	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00
Sun rises today at 18.18	(120 EGC)		(120 EGC)	
(inches	29.87	29.97	29.95	30.00
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.04	†0.03	†0.06	†0.07
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.02	†0.04	†0.08	†0.05
Wind—direction	SSW	SE	SE	ESE
Wind—miles per hour	9.3	7.5	7.5	10.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	63°5	50°7	45°3	58°8
Humidity %	63	83	100	68
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	2	0	3
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
March 21.

		24 hrs. Mean.	Previous average Variation	same period
Rainfall (inches)		29.91	−0.05	30.08
Temperature	(Min. 39°8)			
(Fahr.)	(Max. 69°5)	54°6	†4°0	51°2
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)		8.39	0.00	7.68

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Korea Maru .....Mar. 1
Sylvan Arrow .....Mar. 10
Shinyo Maru .....Mar. 14
Stockton .....Mar. 19
Empire State .....Mar. 29
FOR LOS ANGELES
Apus .....Mar. 4
FOR PORTLAND
Las Vegas .....Mar. 3
Hanna Nielsen .....Mar. 6
Montague .....Mar. 5
Bearport .....Mar. 10
Hektor .....Mar. 11
FOR VANCOUVER
Emp. of Japan .....Mar. 11
Can. Winner .....Mar. 20
Emp. of Asia .....Mar. 25
Harold Dollar .....Mar. 24
FOR PUGET SOUND
Wm. Dollar .....Mar. 25
FOR SEATTLE
Kinkasan Maru .....Mar. 6
Silver State .....Mar. 12
Pine Tree State .....Mar. 28
FOR TACOMA
Hawaii Maru .....Mar. 15
FOR PORT TOWNSEND
Steel Scientist .....Mar. 9
FOR NEW YORK
Celtic Prince .....Mar. 5
Satsuma .....Mar. 5
Ajax .....Mar. 7
Endicott .....Mar. 16
Havre Maru .....Mar. 14
M. S. Dollar .....Mar. 20
Bolton Castle .....Mar. 30
FOR LONDON
Pyrrhus .....Mar. 3
Khiva .....Mar. 11
Glaucus .....Mar. 14
Mentor .....Mar. 20
Kamo Maru .....Mar. 22
Devanha .....Mar. 25
Katori Maru .....Mar. 29
FOR LIVERPOOL
Telemachus .....Mar. 21
FOR AMSTERDAM
Aldabi .....Mar. 8
FOR HAMBURG
Glenade .....Mar. 14
Kabinga .....Mar. 15
City of Simla .....Mar. 22
Havelland .....Mar. 25
Glenamoy .....Apr. 1
FOR MARSEILLES
Armand Behic .....Mar. 3
Meinam .....Mar. 15
Andre Lebon .....Mar. 18
Formose .....Mar. 22
FOR COPENHAGEN
Afrika .....Mar. 25
FOR NEW CASTLE
Forkenskjold .....Mar. 11
FOR BOMBAY
Sicilia .....Apr. 1
FOR CALCUTTA
Gregory Apcar .....Mar. 17
Torilla .....Mar. 26

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss R. B. Lustgarten.
Per I-C. s.s. Choysang from Swatow: Rev. E. M. Poteab.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Y. Hurt.
Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Morphew, Mr. G. Morphew, Miss Morphew, Master Morphew.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Bauril, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Henekendoff, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brummer, Mr. W. Hedley Taylor.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Mrs. O. Diestel, Mr. Williams.
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Denby, Ten H. M. Naval Ratings, 7 French Sailors and one officer.

M Messageries Maritimes M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.
MAIL STEAMERS.

	Next sailings from Marseilles	Probable date of arrival at Shanghai	Probable date of sailing from Shanghai
AMBOISE			3rd April, 1922
CORDILLERE			14th April, 1922
AMAZONE	24th February	4th April	about 29th April, 1922
PORTHOS	10th March	15th April	about 13th May, 1922
ANGKOR	22nd March	1st May	about 27th May, 1922
ANGERS	7th April	15th May	about 10th June, 1922

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

"CHEF MECANICIEN MAILHOL" will leave Shanghai on Sunday, the 2nd April, 1922, for Dieppe, Dunkirk and Antwerp.
"COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" expected Shanghai first part April, 1922.
"COMMANDANT MAGES" expected Shanghai 2nd part April, 1922.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.
Tel. 5260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

Offices: 9 French Bund.

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Tel. No. General Office C. 5095. Tel. No. Private C. 2725.

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Two fast Luxurious Freight and Passenger Steamers between Ichang and Chungking.

S.S. "Robert Dollar II" sailing April 1st
S.S. "Alice Dollar" sailing April 5th

All Modern Comforts *Excellent Cuisine*

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Robert Dollar Company
Shanghai Hankow Tientsin and Peking

American Express Company
Shanghai Tientsin Peking.

46340

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents.
Apr.	3 —	Los Angeles	Bearport	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	5 —	New York via Suez	C. of Oran	[illegible]
Apr.	7 —	San Francisco	[illegible]	Am. Union Mail
Apr.	8 —	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. [illegible]
Apr.	9 —	Seattle	†Wenatchee	Am. Adl. Line
Apr.	10 —	Portland	Pawlet	Am. C.P.S. Co.
Apr.	10 —	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr.	11 —	Portland	E. Sailor	Am. C. P. S. Co.
Apr.	12 —	New York	Mayebashi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	14 —	Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	14 —	Portland	Niels Nielsen	Nir. Lumber Co.
Apr.	15 —	San Francisco	†Hoosier State	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	15 —	New York via Suez	C. of Melbourne	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	22 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Apr.	23 —	Seattle	†Bay State	Am. [illegible]
Apr.	25 —	Portland	Luise Nielsen	Nor. Lumberline
Apr.	27 —	San Francisco	†Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	2 —	Portland	West Kader	Am. C. P. S. Co.
May	5 —	New York via Suez	Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
May	5 —	New York	Jadden	Am. Adl. Line
May	6 —	San Francisco	†Golden State	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May	7 —	Seattle	†Keystone State	Am. Adl. Line
May	10 —	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	11 —	New York	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May	15 —	New York via Suez	Euryades	Br. B. & S.
May	17 —	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	20 —	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May	21 —	Seattle	†Silver State	Am. Adl. Line
June	2 —	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June	4 —	Seattle	†Pine Tree State	Am. Adl. Line
June	17 —	Vancouver	†E. of Russian	Am. C. P. S. Co.
July	29 —	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C. P. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr.	3 —	Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	4 2.30	Moji, Kobe	Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	5 —	Moji, Kobe	Shinryu Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr.	5 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	8 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	8 —	Kobe, ports	Takashima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	1 3 —	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	14 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	[illegible] Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	15 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr.	2 —	Antwerp	C.M. Maihol	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	3 —	London	Glentara	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr.	3 —	Marseilles	Amboise	Fr. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	6 —	Calcutta	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	8 —	London	Isuvara	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	10 —	London	Atauta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	10 —	Rotterdam	Saporosa	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Apr.	10 —	London	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
Apr.	12 —	Liverpool	Antiochus	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	12 —	Singapore, Java	W. Prospect	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	13 —	London	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	14 —	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	15 —	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	15 —	Hamburg	Altai Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	15 —	Liverpool	Anchises	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	20 —	London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	20 —	Rotterdam	Rotti	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Apr.	22 —	London	†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr.	24 —	London	Kashima M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	27 —	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	29 —	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	30 —	Bombay	†Duunera	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	2 —	Java, ports	West Orowa	Am. S. & B.
May	5 —	Hamburg, ports	Glenogle	Br. G. L. E. A.
May	6 —	London	†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	11 —	London	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
May	11 —	London	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
May	13 —	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	15 —	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
May	15 —	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br. B. & S.
May	20 —	London	†Dongola	Br. M. M. & Co.
May	20 —	Antwerp	Lycaon	Br. B. & S.
May	27 —	Liverpool	Eurydamas	Br. B. & S.
Mar	27 —	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
June	3 —	London	Carnarvonshire	Br. G. L. E. A.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr.	2 D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	2 3.00	Hongkong & C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2 —	Keelung, ports	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	3 —	Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr.	3 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	4 D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4 —	Hongkong & C'ton	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 D.L.	Hongkong & C'ton	Cheongshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	6 D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang	Am. S. & B.
Apr.	6 —	Hongkong & Manila	Bay State	Am. Adl. Line
Apr.	7 —	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr.	7 —	Manila & Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	8 —	Manila, H'kong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Apr.	8 9.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	9 9.00*	Hongkong, C'ton	Hangchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	13 —	Hongkong	China	Am. China Mail
Apr.	16 —	Manila, H'kong	Golden State	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr.	20 —	Hongkong & Manila	†Keystone State	Am. Adl. Line
Apr.	20 —	Manila & H'kong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr.	21 —	Manila	W. Cayote	Am. C. P. S. Co.
Apr.	27 —	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr.	2 2.00	Antung	Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2 3.00	Tientsin, ports	Chohei Maru	Jap. S.M.R. Co.
Apr.	2 D.L.	Newchwang	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	2 —	Tientsin	Kano	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr.	3 D.L.	Tsingtao	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4-10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4 —	Newchwang	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	4 D.L.	Tsingtao	Choysang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4 D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4 —	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 D.L.	Antung	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	5 —	Tientsin	Henrik	Nor. K.M.A.
Apr.	6 10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	6 D.L.	Newchwang	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	6 9.00*	Vladivistok	Yungshin	Chi. L. V. Lang
Apr.	10 —	Taku Bar, etc.	Pawlet	Am. C. P. S. Co.
Apr.	10 —	Dairen	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr.	11 —	Taku Bar	E. Sailor	Am. C. P. S. Co.
May	2 —	Taku, Vladivostok	West Kader	Am. C. P. S. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr.	3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	3 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	4 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	5 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	5 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	6 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	6 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	5 —	Chungking	A. Dollar	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr.	7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangbsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	7 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	8 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	8 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr.	9 9.00*	Pukow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	9 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangsu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	10 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	10 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr.	10 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT
CARRYING MAIL.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
O D	Feb. 24	Bee	Br. Gunboat
B N B	Mar. 10	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
Y.T.P.D.W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gunboat
1 C	Mar. 4	Craonne	Fr. Sloop
Y.T.P.D.W.	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gunboat
F N B	Mar. 25	Montcalm	Fr. Cruiser
	Feb. 2	Merritt	Jap. Gunboat
J N B	Mar. 24	[illegible]	Jap. Gunboat
1 C	Mar. 28	Sebo Caboto	Ital. Gunboat
U.S.N.B.	Mar. 15	Villalobos	Am. Gunboat

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The Whole of the Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries contained therein:—

VERANDAH.—Porcelain garden seats, rattan chairs, rubber door mat.

HALL.—Black stained carved hat and umbrella stand, foochow lacquered folding table, coir door mat, porcelain garden seats, green flower pots with Canton palms, mohair rugs, hall seats picture, carved hall table, Blackwood long table, card tray, large brass shells, brass bowl with stand, brass card tray.

DRAWING ROOM—Large dark green Axminster carpet, 1 Real Persian Carpet, black stained carved arm chair, Canton blackwood Lady's desk, high flower stands, blackwood long tables, porcelain vases, Tapestry curtains, white muslin curtains, porcelain vases with electric light, Red lacquered carved and Inlaid Box, blackwood marble top stool, 4-fold Antique Screen with Chinese paintings, flower bowls, Carved blackwood low stools, teapoy, Peking brass coal box, fire brasses with dogs, White cloth upholstered Couches, Arm chairs with tapestry covers and summer covers, Silk covered cushions, Blackwood carved Teapoy, table, stool.

DINING ROOM—Large Indian Carpets, mohair rug, unholdstered fender stool, fire brasses, brass coal scuttle, White cloth upholstered arm chairs with covers, Teak framed upholstered dining chairs, Extension dining tables, Carved blackwood Lady's desk, chair, blackwood flower stands, dark serge curtains, white muslin curtains, porcelain vases and ornaments, carved folding table, Teak mirror back Sideboard. & Teak Silver ware Cabinet (by Arts & Crafts), rattan chairs, glasses, flower vases, cut glass dishes, glass bowls, finger bowls, crockery ware.

BACK HALL—Matting, lacquered teapoys, folding card table, rattan chairs, Pictures, brass gong, silk curtain.

STUDY—Indian carpet, goat skin rugs, brass coal box, fire brasses, White cloth covered Couches, Arm chairs with covers, blackwood low stool, Flat top desks, cane seated desk chair, Book cupboards, Ningpo inlaid Square table, rattan table, chairs, brass standard lamp with shade, pictures, reproduction of famous etchings, revolving bookstands, green curtains, muslin curtains, Fine selection of Books, lacquered teapoys, porcelain vases and ornaments.

STAIRS—Stair carpet, Brass stair rods, picture, red serge curtains, white curtains.

UPPER HALL—Axminster carpets, tin lined box with crettonne cover.

SCHOOL ROOM—Velvet pile carpet, goat skin rug, crettonne curtain, white painted school desks with chair combined, cupboard, rattan chairs, folding table, flower stand, lady's desk, gramophone with records, fine selection of books.

INTERMEDIATE ROOM— Pink "Sundour" curtains with brass rods, matting, white painted table, boot cupboard with curtain, picture, corner stool with covers.

BEDROOM 1—Dark green axminster carpet, rugs, curtains, White painted Double bedstead with mattresses, Wardrope, Mirror back Dressing table, chest of drawers, tiled top washstands, pedestals rattan table, chairs, flower stand, electric reading lamp, toilet sets, arm chairs, couch, fire brasses with dogs, matting.

BATHROOM—Enamelled iron bath, night table, commodes, towel rails, cork mat, curtains, dressing table, chest of drawers, clothes' basket.

BEDROOM 2—Green axminster carpet, Teak Bedroom suite with mirrors, Teak Single bedstead with mattresses, toilet sets, rattan chair, curtains, mirror door wardrobe, arm chairs, folding table, Linen cupboard stool with cover, stationary cupboard with copper fittings, picture.

BATHROOM—White painted Table with of drawers, commodes, towel rails, cupboards.

SMALL BEDROOM—Mattings, White painted Wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, rattan chair, toilet sets, white painted single bedsteads with mattress, crettonne curtains.

also

2 Gilt framed Real Oil Painting by W. McTaggart (1864)
2 Old Scotch Oil Paintings (Artists unknown)
1 4-fold Antique Screen with Chinese Characters presented by the late Viceroy of Hupeh, Chang Chin Tung
1 4-fold Japanese Silk Embroidered Screen
1 Canton Blackwood Long Table with brass fittings
Kitchen and Pantry as usual

Now on view.

On Monday next April 3rd commencing at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

AT NO. 11 CHUSAN ROAD.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE CONCERNED.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS AND SUNDRIES
Contained Therein

HALL—Linoleum, Pictures, Mirror back Hat & Umbrella Stand, Flower stands &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Carpet, Rattan Chairs, Carved Blackwood stands, Teak carved mantel mirror, Tables, Cane seated arm chairs, Fire screen, Coal box, Teak Bookshelf, Darkstained Curio cabinet, with glass shelves, Silver ware, Lace curtains, Brass vases & Ornaments, Jade joss, Carved Japanese Ivory Figures & Ornaments, Japanese satsuma, Cloisonne and Bronze Vases & Ornaments, Lacquered plaques, &c.

DINING ROOM—Axminster Carpet, Velvet upholstered Arm Chair, Unpolished teak mirror back Sideboard with cabinet, Extension dining table, Wall cabinet, Carved Tobacco pipe rack, Glass filter, Dining chairs, Sofa, Indian Brass tea table with carved folding stand, Blue & white vases, Samovah, Curtains, Bookshelf, Record Cabinet, Fur rugs, Kakimonos, E. P., Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware, &c.

BEDROOM—Carpet, Brass double bedstead, Brass mounted Single Bedsteads, Mirror door wardrobe, Linen cupboard, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Serge curtains, Clock, Overmantel, Oil paintings, Corner cabinet, Arm Chairs, shaving mirror, Desk, Iron folding chair, &c. &c.

Pantry & Kitchen as usual

Electric fittings throughout

also

A Library of Valuable Books, Novels, Musics &c.
1 Fine toned Iron framed Piano by Moutrie
1 "Victor" Victrola and Records
1 Enamelled Iron Bath

Now on view.

Tuesday Next 4th April In Rear Salesroom at 10 a.m.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LADY'S AND GENT'S CLOTHING, ETC.

Including.

ELECTRIC DESK FANS, TIFFIN BASKET, Piano stool, riding boots, single iron beds, Hospital beds, skin rugs, fire brasses, New kid gloves, travelling Trunks (Leather), Perambulator (small), mirror back dressing table, white painted wardrobe, wooden trunks, trycycle, extension dining table, arm chairs, "Singer" sewing machine, Carpets, cooking stoves, commodes, bookshelves, porcelain Toilet set, kitchen table, Berkfeldt Filter, alarm clock Japanese matting Oil stove, Gas heating stove, Music Books, fenders, and a long list of sundries.

also

LARGE SELECTION OF LADY'S AND GENT'S CLOTHING.

On view Monday.

On Tuesday next April 4th at 10 a.m.

at No. 504 Avenue Joffre.

Under instructions from The Concerned

Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries

Contained Therein

HALL—Oakstained Bevelled mirror back Hat & Umbrella stand, Round Hall stove, Enamelled Hall Stove &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Mat Carpet, Brass mounted fender, Pictures, Vases, Plaster bust, Oscillating Fans, Small desk, Flower stands, Upholstered Double spring Couch and Double spring arm chairs, Mahogany stained Silver ware cabinet, Round table, Lace curtains, Lacquered M. O. P. inlaid tray, &c.

DINING ROOM—Oakstained mirror back cellarette, Round Extension Dining table, Dining chairs, Glass ware cabinet, E. P., Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware.

BEDROOMS—Oakstained bevelled mirror door Wardrobes, bevelled mirror back Chest of drawers, Dressing table, Washstand, Glass shelf, Eider down quilts, Oakstained Double & Single Bedsteads, Flat top desks, Framed bevelled mirrors, Deck chairs, Upholstered Double spring arm chairs, &c.

PANTRY & KITCHEN—Ice Chest, Berkefeld filter, Cabinet, Meat safe, Cooking stove, Cooking utensils &c.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS THROUGHOUT

also

2 Enamelled Iron Baths 2 Lavatory Basins

and

1 "Victor" Victrola & Records

On view Monday the 3rd

Wednesday Next 5th April In Front Salesroom

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The Balance of Mr. Melchior's Unique Collection of Ancient Porcelains and Potteries

also

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.

Including

DARK STAINED MIRROR BACK SIDEBOARD, DINNER WAGON, DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, 1 SUITE DARK STAINED BED ROOM FURNITURE (8 pieces), Dark stained desk & book case combined, Commode, 1 SUITE MAHOGANY STAINED BED ROOM FURNITURE, TAPESTRY COVERED SPRING COUCH, ARM & EASY CHAIRS, (1 set), POLISHED OAK CUPBOARD, glass door bookcase, overmantle, marble top washstand, mirror back hat & umbrella stand, round table, PINK UPHOLSTERED SPRING COUCH, Tea-poys, occasional table, brass double bed, white enamel single beds, rocking chair, Rattanware, flat top desks, bevelled mirror back sideboard, teak mirror door wardrobe, desk chairs, ceiling fans (200 Volts) Ice chest, meat safe, cooking utensils, glassware, crockeryware, Pictures, Dinner set, heating stoves, and Sundries.

also

GEYSERS. E. P. WARE.
4 ROLLS LINOLEUM (NEW)
1 FINE TONED IRON FRAME PIANO (BY MOUTRIE)

IN GODOWN

Sundry Goods Auction Are held In Our Godown in Rear Every Wednesday, Goods sent to-day may be included in the sale.

On Wednesday, April 5th at 2.30 p.m.

1 Complete "Cresent" Hog Casing Machine, 1 Barrel Magenta Crystals, 10 Cases Light Cotton Blue, 84 Pieces Lawns, 1 Case Eau de Cologne, 9 Casks Chrom Green, 7 Casks Green, 3 Bales Fibre, 11X1½ Picul D-Bags U. 3. H-Ash, 9X1½ Picul D-Bags H-Ash, 1 Case Paint Brush Handles, 40 Boxes Cigar, 10 Dozen Silver Wire Spring Garters, 30 Boxes Material for Making Flower, 10 Boxes Velvet & 20 Boxes Paper Spectacle Boxes, 1 Wooden Spring Desk Stand, Brass Trumpets, Small Wooden Clocks, Wooden Wine Bottle Stand, etc., etc., etc.,

Now on view.

FORWARD AUCTION

THURSDAY, APRIL 6 AT 671 RUE RATARD, HOUSE AUCTION.

Friday 7th April at 10 a.m. in Rear Salesroom. WINES.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

671 RUE RATARD

Favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell by Public Auction at the premises

NO. 671 RUE RATARD

On Thursday April 6th at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND REQUISITES

Comprising:—

HALL—Hall carpet, Bevelled mirror hat & umbrella stand, Hall table & chairs, Hall stove, Pictures, Flower vases &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Axminister carpet, skin rugs, AMERICAN LEATHER UPHOLSTERED COUCH AND ARM CHAIRS, JAPANESE CUT VELVET LARGE PICTURE, Piano stool, Teak centre table, Escritoire, BLACKWOOD STOOL, OAK framed pictures, Electric table Porcelain lamp with shade, Brass and bronze ware, Lace curtains &c.

DINING ROOM—Black stained bevelled mirror sideboard & Cellarette, ditto Oval dining table, arm and side chairs, Silver ware Cabinet, FINE DINNER CROCKERY, Brass mounted jardiniere stands, Japanese 4 fold Screen, Folding table, PORCELAIN CLOCK (French style), Electric table fan, E. P. & Glass ware, Crockery, Brass Bronze and porcelain ornaments, Pictures, Lace curtains &c.

STUDY—Tapestry carpet, Skin rugs, FINELY CARVED CANTON BLACKWOOD DESK & PIGEON HOLE COMBINED, Dark stained Glass door Bookcase, Tapestry upholstered double spring couch and arm chairs, Brass Fender, Electric table lamp, Flower vases, Curtains, Pictures &c.

BEDROOMS—Tapestry Carpet, Japanese Matting, UNPOLISHED SOLID TEAK WARDROBE, CHEST OF DRAWERS AND LINEN CUPBOARD, WHITE SIMON TWIN BEDS WITH HAIR & COTTON MATTRESSES, Black stained bevelled mirror door large Wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, large Mirror back Dressing table, Hospital Beds, Brass single bedstead, Looking glass, Elder down quits, framed large Pictures, Ornaments, Cretonne curtain, Rattan ware &c.

PANTRY & KITCHEN—Ice chest, Aluminium and Iron cooking Utensils Scale &c. &c.

also

1 FINE TONED IRON FRAMED PIANO BY ROSENKRANZ
1 ENAMELLED IRON BATH
1 COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE & RECORDS
4 BLACKWOOD FRAMED CHINESE SILK EMBROIDERED PICTURES

On view Tuesday & Wednesday, the 7th & 8th

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AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, and APPRAISERS.

Favoured with instruction from Messrs. Burkardt, Amidani & Co., the Mortgagees in possession of the properties of the Hsin Nieh New World Co. (The Mortgagors)

will sell at its offices

at

No. 49 KIANGSE ROAD

The Amusement Halls of the said Hsin Nieh New World Co. together with all its properties consisting of residue of leases, buildings, furniture, fixtures and effects in one block as a going concern.

The particulars of the said properties, the date and the conditions of sale will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from

The Registrar of Mixed Court

will sell by Public Auction

AT THE POINT HOTEL

No. 103 Yangtzepoo Road

The particulars of the said properties and the date of sale will be published later.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

will sell by Public Auction

At the Chinese Cotton Stock Exchange

NO. 18 KUIKIANG ROAD

1st & 2nd Floor

On Tuesday, the 4th April

at 10 a.m.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.

Comprising:—

Large counter with brass Railing, large and small desks, letter files, office chairs, bookcases, dining tables, and chairs, platforms, stationeries, electric lights, etc., etc., etc.

also

3 American fire proof iron safes

On view Monday

and

will sell within their godown, Corner of Kuikiang & Szechuen Roads

At 2.30 p.m.

MACHINERIES AND SUNDRY CARGOS ETC.

Comprising:—

Paint, gum, shoe polish, Laundry soap, dye, drilling machines Lathe, shafting, and sundries etc., etc., etc.

On view morning of sale.

W. Funde r& Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Having been favoured with instructions from

PROF. IVAN KALMYKOFF.

will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom

NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD

On Wednesday, the 5th April

At 10 a.m.

Over 100 pieces large and small famous oil paintings and 20 pieces steel engravings

On view Monday and Tuesday

Auction of Sundry Cargo

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom

On Monday, the 3rd April, 1922, Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Paint, Varnish, Gold Enamel, Overcoating, New Towels, Chinese Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Twills, patent Leather Coloured Italian Dress Ties, Cigar Cutters, Cigaretto Holders, Scent Bottles, Octagon Soap, Bath Soap, Ladies Silk and Cotton Stockings, Sole Leather, Cigarettes, Leather Belts, Money Bags and Purses, Kerosine Stoves, Tea Sets, Brass Trumpets, Velvets and Paper Spectacle Boxes,

etc., etc., etc.

also

9 Cases Aniline Dyes (Light Cotton Blue)
1 Barrel Aniline Dyes (Magenta Crystals)
50 Kegs Countersunk Rivets (¾ x 1½", ¾ x 1¾", ¾ x 2", ¾ x 1¾" and ⅞ x 2")

On View Morning of Sale

NOTICE

THE AUCTION arranged to take place for sale of E. L. HUNTER, Esq., has been postponed until MONDAY, 10th APRIL

NOEL, MURRAY & Co., Ltd., Auctioneers.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LIMITED

Having been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Premises

NO. 543 AVENUE HAIG

On Monday, the 3rd April 1922.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

and

Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the SUPERIOR

and

SUBSTANTIAL

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Contained therein,

Comprising:—

HALL.—Brass Fender Border, Fire Brasses, Red Felt Carpet. AXMINSTER CARPET, Oakwood Hat and Umbrella Stand with Cabinet Combined, CARVED BLACKWOOD 3 FOLD SCREEN WITH BLUE AND WHITE PORCELAIN PANELS INLAID, Blackwood Hall Table and Chairs, Easy Chairs, Pongee Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

DRAWING ROOM.—Brass Fender Border, Fire Brasses, Brass Coal Box, AXMINSTER CARPET AND RUGS, Beveledged Mantel Mirror in Brass Frame, Carved Blackwood Curio and Music Stands, Canton Carved Blackwood Marble Top Stools and Jardiniere Stands, Inlaid Mahogany Teapoys, TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE IN INLAID MAHOGANY FRAMES MADE BY HALL AND HOLTZ, Lace Curtains, Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, E.-P. Centre Floor Stands, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

STUDY.—Brass Fender Border, AXMINSTER CARPET and RUGS, Oakwood Roll Top Desk, Brass Mounted Smoker's Table, Leather Covered Chesterfield Couch, Easy Chairs and other Chairs, Onyx Marble Clock with Candlesticks, Teakwood Centre Table, Tapestry Curtains, Pictures, etc.

DINING ROOM.—AXMINSTER CARPET AND RUGS, Bronze Horse with Figure, IMPORTED BRASS MOUNTED MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SUITE WITH BEVELLED GLASS DOORS, EXTRA LARGE MAHOGANY DINING TABLE WITH 7 LEAVES, BLUE Tapestry Covered Double Spring Chesterfield Couch and Easy Chairs, Mahogany Stained Beveledged Mirror Back Silver Ware Cabinet with Glass Shelf, Blue Chenille Curtains, Pictures, Silver, E.-P., Glass and Crockery Ware, etc.

BED AND BATH ROOMS.—AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, White Painted Mirror Door Wardrobe and Linen Cupboard, CREAM ENAMELLED BEDROOM SUITE WITH BEVELEDGED MIRRORS MADE BY ARTS AND CRAFTS, TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Child's White Painted Bedroom Furniture, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads with Bedding, White Painted Wicker Chairs, Red Tapestry Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

also

One Fine-toned Cottage Piano by C. Bechstein
One "Victor" Victrola with Record Cabinet Combined and Records.
One Fancy Bronze Clock with Thermometer and Barometer under Glass Shade (Ship Design)
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and

A Large Lot of Flowers and Plants
One Iron Roller, Garden Tools, etc.

AT 12 NOON

1 Dog Cart with Harness
2 Small Ponies
1 Gent's Pig Skin Saddle (Complete)
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Taikoo Sugar	10 lb. bags	Per bag	$1.15
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Golden Churn Butter ..	1 lb. tins	Per tin	$ .75
Lucco Oil C & B	Large bottle	Per bottle	$3.00
Lucco Oil C & B	small bottle	Per bottle	$1.15
Lucco Oil Am.	large bottle	Per bottle	$ .70
Crepe Toilet Paper		Per roll	$ .20
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapple	2½ lb. tins	Per tin	$ .45
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American Soda Biscuits	5 lb. tins	Per tin	$1.50
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Imperial Brand Rich Cream	48 tall tins		$9.50
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Malt Vinegar C & B		Per bottle	$ .70

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922

JOFFRE'S VISIT STARTS SOLDIERING EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI NURSERIES By Arcady

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

II

Gus and I were mad. We assured each other of the nebulous overhang every morning over coffee. Gus would also add some variation on the theme that gypsy madness was my only saving grace, that I was too pleased with my type of my mind, and that had I stayed at Oxford I should have landed in the slough of academic asininity.

But Gus was also pleasantly urbane. He loved to mystify people by a negative banter, using the Oscar Wilde trick of reverse exaggeration. His mockery of things absurd was too elegantly subtle to impress that person who insists a spade be called a spade, a shovel, br a useful garden tool; but never an Italian war club, nor an Irish battleaxe.

Gus was a poseur by habit, instinct, and deliberate purpose. But his acting was not a light-hearted affair. He considered it vital to be in some role, always one of a certain stained-glass effect, as though he were the picture, and the world but his frame. One day he would be a furioso swashbuckler, swearing like a pirate, with gesture and command. That afternoon he might be a simple guy, using the Socratic method of professed ignorance to extract choice bits of information from fellow travelers. And again that very evening might see him a love-song cavalier, humming catchy ditties to my lady's narrow waist line, or her pretty folding fan. Thus the Thespian streak in Gus.

BUT ALWAYS "HARD"

But in one pose he is consistent. He announced to the trembling world that he was "hard." It sounded awful, but no one was exactly terrified. One never knew his definition of "hard." True, he made hard faces when milling over a profound thought, and often succeeded in looking fierce. When in that role he would down brandy with a flip, lamenting its depreciation in horsepower since the war. He would say: "Ha, not enough authority to keep a man in training," holding the while the empty glass. All this technique was puzzling until one day I caught him chuckling over a volume of Benvenuto Cellini. The cat was out. "Hard" took on a special meaning.

Gus always swaggered before hotel servants to instill in them what he considered the proper amount of dread. Our first morning in a strange hotel was always the hour of the comic interlude between Gus and the landlord. Gus would vociferate to the heavens that the boiled eggs did not arrive in time; they were underboiled, overboiled, or something more advanced than eggs to begin with. Later in the day he would pass a handsome tip to the chambermaid to insure better eggs the next day. He did not want strangers to think he was unfriendly. But to be "hard" without sacrificing comforts at times required some ingenuity.

Like all true humorists Gus carried a serious face. Nothing upset his gravity. The Roman "gravitas" was his to ridiculous excess. A trifling accident, slipping on the pavement, dropping his walking stick (ten or twelve times a day) or falling down a flight of stairs, would naturally disturb his sense of dignity. But he always recovered as quickly as any fat man could, and dared anybody to behave better under the circumstances.

A STICKLER FOR DECORUM

Telling stories was his metier. Throughout the spasms of some side-splitting tale he could maintain the composure of St. Sebastian facing the arrows. The sight of his agonised face while telling in excruciating detail what the Sultan did with the pineapple, or why and where the Alabama mule kicked her dark custodian, would send his audience into convulsions. Then he would look hurt, almost tearful, and vow he would never speak again unless people promised to listen with more decorum.

But fellow travelers were deceived by this mock seriousness only as long as Gus remained covered. Taking off his hat was a ceremony which always made an impression. It was a revelation. It was an exposure. People gasped at such a sight, would immediately ask his age, and say: "So young, too!"

The naked splendor of the place where the hair should have continued to grow gave a high-light to his mockery. While people were still in open-mouthed wonder at the completeness with which nature had bereft him he would mention that he had just shaved his head to appear more distinguished. He would also ask if they thought his mustache becoming, chiefly to draw their attention to hirsute treasures actually in evidence. But he never could explain away the noble fringe of hair, remnant of the living whole, which was so obviously trained to stay within the borders of his hat.

A FATAL HANDICAP

This crowning nudity was Gus's chief handicap in persuading people of his earnestness, his belief in Buddha, or whatever propaganda he was trying to sell. Whether his audience was white, yellow or brown, he was invariably pronounced a farceur, a humbug, a swindle in the bank of fee-faw-fum. All his sketchy metaphors about the neighboring architecture, cribbed mostly from learned critics, could not restore the awe he inspired when his head was covered. The crowd would chortle, and the bells would ring out chicane, chicane, exposed again!

And then Gus would complain of a sleeping foot, a growing pang of hunger, or a desiccated throat, only to make them chortle the more. Once at such a moment I called him Falstaff, and was almost annihilated.

I was sole companion-in-law to Gus in those merry days. As I was less imaginative, less swanky, less weighty, less everything than Gus I was forced to follow the law of the mean to counteract his law of the extreme. Between us the war was ever hot on philosophy, art, food, drink, and the thousand and two trifles that men discuss with various degrees of ignorance.

Our table-thumping debates must have been impressive, for the waiters always took them seriously. Maybe that was because they wanted us to pay, and go home. But we could hear the echo of a chortle on Olympus. Somebody must have been laughing at us. Yet had we laughed at ourselves it would have ruined the humbug technique.

"SUPERIOR PEOPLE"

Sometimes when Gus was particularly vapory I held out for a stricter allegiance to fact. That annoyed him. He would charge me with an unwarranted assumption of "superiority."

He took a fiendish joy in making people suffer mentally. To some extent he was also an atavist. But such delights paled before the consuming satisfaction he had in "taking down superior people." His methods were seldom orthodox, but they were successful. Having decided that I was getting "superior" he would study certain episodes in history, and then entrap me into making wild guesses at the things I didn't know. He would mildly disagree to throw the burden of temper on me, and say he believed such and so. Reference to the all-wise books would prove him right.

Thus, pursuing "superior" people to humiliate them by fair means or crooked politics, was Gus's way of serving the public. He often declared it added to the joyous refinement of nations. He made me a cautious citizen.

CHIN CHIN

Yesterday, being No. 1 day, we repaired to the w.k. race course just as soon as we had a portion of our creditor family partially satisfied by putting our terrific stipend on the desk and playing eeny-meeny-minee-mo, youre the guy that gets the dough——but it wasn't any use. Just when we think Dame Fortune is smiling on us it turns out she's merely laughing at us!

* * *

"The Chinese must be a very polite race," writes my kid brother from the old homestead. "At a rally the other evening two of them in the audience took off their hats when the band started playing 'How Dry I Am' as a compliment to our feelings."

Yes—or they may have thought it was the American national anthem.

* * *

TO EVERY MAN

Beyond the utmost edge of things,
Behind the last horizon line
There is a siren voice that sings
There are far faery lights that shine—

Flickering lights that shift and glow
Like bubbles breaking on red wine,
Luring to things no man may know
Behind the last horizon line;

And songs a-whisper in the night
Soft as an angel's whispering wings,
Telling an unknown land's delight
Beyond the utmost edge of things.

O beckoning lights! O voice that sings!—
To every man his call and sign—
His urge to vast adventurings
Beyond the Utmost Edge of Things,
Behind the Last Horizon Line—

C. T. DAVIS.

* * *

And I'll bet a million dollars against seventeen volumes of the Customs report of 1886 that you were stung yesterday, too!

* * *

I'LL BE BOWLED

When I, sir, play at cricket, sick it makes me feel;
For I the wicket kick it backward with my heel.
Then, oh! such rollers bowlers always give to me,
And the rounders, grounders, too, rise and strike my knee;
When I in aunguish languish, try to force a smile,
While laughing critics round me sound me on my style.

* * *

Yesterday we received our income tax blank. For the benefit of those not initiated we'll explain that an income tax blank is the expression on the face of a man who sits down to fill one out.

* * *

And as Miss Ima Hoot-Nannie elucidates when a girl has a good figger she don't give a whoop what people say about her disposition.

* * *

HELP! HELP!

(*Want ad in Sioux City Journal*)

"Pair trousers lost, West Hotel dining room Thursday. Phone A 1322."

* * *

And while we're on the question of assistance will some of the readers of this pagoda of piffle take sides as to whether Eve was laughing at me or with me?

Eve is a sweet little whisp of femininity who sometimes allows me to tag along in her train at occasional tea dansants. 'Tother afternoon she pointed out another sweet morsel with the remark: "She thinks your Chin Chin column is rather good—and that you're clever."

"So," said Our Hero, puffing up like a pouter pigeon on parade or a balloon full of this new fangled helium. "So! She thinks I'm clever? I'll have to meet her."

"No——you'd better stay away," mused Eve.

——and now, I ask you?

* * *

The rush of candidates for the job as premier of China bears a strange resemblance to the crush that occurs trying to get seats behind a pillar at a burlesque show.

* * *

QUESTION AND ANSWER DEPARTMENT

Dear Larry: What is the emblem of the party in the United States of Aridity, as you call it, that seeks to do away with prohibition? And why?

McGimple.

A frog—because it's moist and full of hop.

Dear Larry: Please may I be emboldened to request of you, kind sir, what would have happened if Mrs. Sanger's mama and papa had been advocates of birth control?

D. C. C.

Ah!—Now you have us.

* * *

Gee whizzickers, nobody ever accused me of a being a misogynist but out at a dinner party last night while we were talking about the Disarmament conference and one of the girls said she didn't see why they didn't go after the Leg of Nations too. There's a lot of girls nowadays that think a needle is something that goes on the victrola.

* * *

After that we'll put on a new needle for tomorrow. See you in church.

LARRY.

Versatile Stomach Is Perquisite Of Sample-Toter In Shanghai

By Irene Corbally

Miss Corbally's feature articles on Shanghai life appear daily in THE EVENING STAR

"The noble profession of the Travelling Salesman," said the Veteran Sample Toter, "is one whose requirements vary with the locale. The chief requirements of the profession in the United States are a glib tongue and ability to get inside a dinner jacket and decorate a restaurant table in spite of the handicap from Twin Falls, Iowa, on the other side. Minor requirements include an unlimited expense account, an easy familiarity with all the tourists' dens of iniquity and, in these days of aridity, an accurate knowledge of the season's best cellars.

"In the Orient, and especially in Shanghai, however," continued the Veteran Sample Toter, "a successful salesman need only have a versatile stomach that can accommodate itself on an hour's notice to menus in Chinese, Japanese, French, German, Russian, Astor House and Carlton, and cook boy's homeside chow.

"Entertaining the temperamental buyer successful in Shanghai is purely a matter of getting acclimated early in the game to the geographical differences in food so that you can take the jump from bean sprouts and birds' nest soup on Monday to Sukiyaki on Tuesday and steak, onions and apple pie a la mode on Wednesday."

"NOT SO MUCH"

The Veteran Sample Toter crossed one well-fed leg over another, leaned back in the chintz covered chair, hooked his thumbs inside his galluses and blew great clouds of smoke from a cigar that was decidedly not a Peril of the Orient despite its forty-five degree angle position between his enamel snappers.

"Yeh, being a salesman in Shanghai ain't so much of a much," he said, lapsing into the vernacular. "When you have nothing to look forward to except decorating your chin with Chinese sauce and noodles from the Monday night repast, in your efforts to show the buyer from back home how easy this chopstick business is—when the next night means a wrestling match with your figure which, no matter how you look at it, is slightly more than it used to be, as you try to get the hole in your holeproof sock under the sukiyaki table before Mama-San and the fellow you're impressing that night sees it—it's not much.

"I remember when——" and just at this point several bored members of the Personal Reminiscence club who had heard it all before went out. "I remember when almost any night in New York you could hear the same telephone conversation in almost every apartment that housed a drummer and his mate. It went something like this: 'Hello, is that you dear? Say, listen, I can't get home to dinner tonight; I'm entertaining a big buyer who's in town. Yeh, I'll be home early. Bye-bye, dear.'

'GRANDDADDY OF ALIBIS'

"This never fooled the wife, though," continued the V.S.T., "especially when the call was made after the late dinner had been cold for an hour and the family downstairs was yawning to the last good-night record on the victrola while they audibly wound the alarm clock. "It is, I'll admit, the granddaddy of all the alibis in the handy vest pocket edition of that priceless volume 'Classic Alibis For Harassed Travelling Salesmen.

"Her pet sample snatcher was at that moment leaving the telephone booth in the corridor of one of the world's highest—altitude and price—roof gardens where art is long and, since time is fleeting, the patrons make the most of it. He was selling a big line of goods to a hard-shelled Middle Westerner who would have magnanimously bought the stuff anyway, but liked to be temperamental in making known her wish for entertainment to the extent of about half the value of the order she would place before she packed her toothbrush and woolen bed socks and went back to Twin Falls, Iowa, to lie dormant until her next trip East."

As a matter of fact, the psychology of salesmanship in New York, America's biggest wholesale buying center, is a simple thing to learn when the prospective buyer comes out of the West or the South or the East; out of any place, in fact, except New York which has everything except real, born-in-the-town, dyed-in-the-wool New Yorkers.

In Shanghai, it is even simpler than that. When you are closing a selling deal or any business deal with a Chinese gentleman, he does not expect you to take him somewhere and unburden yourself of sufficient cash to buy him ten or twelve wives and some real estate in Woosung or stock in the Guaranteed Bank Stock and Produce Company. If you buy him one of his beloved Chinese meals, simply as an act of courtesy, you are friends for life and his business is your business.

"A WILD TIME"

A Chinese in medium circumstances, entertaining another Chinese who has come to the city from the interior, on business, usually takes him to one of the sing-song houses where for $3 per person, a banquet to which the host usually invites two other men, too, is spread. During the banquet the sing-song girls perch on the arms of the chairs, sing their little melodies and submit to the rather elephantine chuckings under the chin which the countryman gives them. After the banquet there is mah-jongg at which the girls range themselves around the players, each girl constituting herself the special good joss bringer to the player she has selected. The mah-jongg, harmless enough, is usually over at midnight. There is more sing-songing, with the monotonous rasp of the Chinese fiddle for accompaniment, a pipe or two, a few more playful chin chuckings and the countryman leaves with mine host, tickled pink with his flight into what, to him, is the wildest time.

If your business is with Japanese, there are any number of Japanese restaurants in town where not only sukiyaki, which is the foreigner's adopted dish, but the higher class foods of Nippon, served by dainty little ladies, kimono clad, who are geishas, too, and can sing and play the broken music of the samisen while the meal is in progress.

The Frenchman and the Englishman entertains his business acquaintances at his clubs, simplifying the process still more. Give the buyer a city full of knick-knacks and gimcracks of entertainment, especially designed for what the promoters call "the likes of him," as in New York and Paris, with its Follies and its Folies Bergere, its Greenwich Village and its Montmarte and you will find that you can't sell a bill of goods unless you toss in an evening full of florid, hectic ersatzd pleasure and entertainment, with the inevitable morning after-gift of the iron band around the head and the motorman's glove where the tongue used to be. But so long as there is nothing more to expect, the buyer is satisfied.

First Signs of Spring

by Lady Duff-Gordon

Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

("Lucile")

IN ages past, it was Dame Nature's privilege to herald the first approach of Spring.

But to-day Miladi Fashion sounds an even earlier note.

Long before the trees and birds burst into bud and song we glimpse the change in feminine apparel. It may be the new crispness of the millinery; it may be the sports togs for which Milady discards her heavier garments, or perhaps the coatless frock that is sufficiently warm to ward off the cool winds of Winter's wake.

Behold, then, the first signs of Spring, as I have caught the spirit. The dainty hat is fashioned, not yet of straw, but of that woven reed that is a cross between textile and straw. It has a high lustre, akin to the cire silk of Winter. It defends its lineage by accepting as its trimming two perky bows of cire ribbon.

The sports costume is of French flannel. The box coat claims unity with the skirt by borrowing for its trimming some of the checked material.

Sunny days that call us out of doors call, too, for a promenade frock. The one I am showing is designed of dark velours, its wide cuffs and hem trimmed lavishly with braid of contrasting hue. This frock is simplicity itself, both in line and trimming. The smart yet simple note is emphasized by the small straw hat with its coq feather jauntily set to one side.

The promenade frock may be developed in any series of combinations, each chosen according to the individual. If, for example, you are of the Oriental type, dusky-haired and olive-skinned, henna with orange embroidery is a most fetching combination. The blonde woman may choose navy, bottle-green or brown for this charming frock.

The Knitted Dress Is Enthroned

Interesting developments are taking place in knitted dresses—developments which have caused them to assume characteristics of the best models in cloth or silk.

The prolonged vogue for crepe de chine became very tiresome. The run on one fabric was too great. It was necessary to think of ways of interesting the public in other materials, not necessarily new fabrics but anything that would divide the interest shown in crepe de chine. It was an exceedingly clever idea to elaborate the knitted dress and make it beautiful enough to be very desirable. This not only created a tremendous demand for all knitted fabrics but brought eager customers to the doors of those who specialised in the type of dress that required such materials.

In knitted materials and in jerseys the demand reached a certain point and stood still for some time because no one thought of using them for anything but the plain tailored suit or frock. Heretofore knitted dresses, suits and blouses have belonged in the realm of sports clothes. In them we have had many beautiful costumes, it is true, but they were all in designs suitable for country wear.

Now we have the knitted dress much elaborated. There is the knitted suit and the knitted blouse, which may be very elaborate, but the chief interest centers around the one-piece dress, not in the bright colors that we formerly had in sports clothes but in the shades that might be chosen for afternoon dresses.

We have the knitted suit consisting of skirt and Russian blouse, the costume consisting of a knitted sweater very often in Russian blouse style, and spirt of plain jersey, the straight-line knitted dress trimmed with knitted bands in a strikingly contrasting color from the frock itself and very intricate in pattern, and the dress with a cape to match.

Ida Charles, who was for many years head designer for Beer, of the Place Vendome, is one of the foremost creators of the elaborated knitted dress. That she has become even more skilful since entering into business for herself is evinced by the furore that her models are creating.

Another knitted suit from Ida Charles is developed in navy blue and gray. It has the wide sleeves, the skirt panels and all the touches that would be required by a smart tailored suit whether it be developed in woven or knitted fabric.

Odette is showing some striking things in embroidered and fancy hand-made sweaters and sweater suits. She was one of the first to embroider knitted materials and has been very successful in the developping of these ideas. Black jersey, with Chinese embroideries in yellow and white, features prominently in her models. She also uses knitted fiber bands on wool jersey suits and blouses. The Chinese theme runs through all her embroideries. If the design is not Chinese, then Chinese colorings are used.

A novelty of Odette's is called sporting domino. It is a white wool sweater suit with a domino design embroidered in deep green. The shawl collar, girdle and cuffs are of the same vivid hue.

Le Prince, another well-known sports wear house, is showing many wool jersey suits trimmed with borders in angora effect called la gratee.

In suits of knitted fabrics, any number of which are being made up for the new season, the French eschew the conservative skirt and coat type, preferring those of the skirt and jumper overblouse sort or a skirt and sweater the sweater in Russian blouse style.

Most interesting suits consist of a skirt and a high-necked sweater open at the front in coat style and belted about the hips in Russian blouse effect.

There are rich yellows combined with blacks, or yellow may be combined with blue. Or a suit may be of white, striped with yellow or Chinese blue, or entirely of the yellow and blue. There are beautiful tones of lavender, mauve and violet and a charming blue green. A real achievement in the art of dyeing is seen in the castor, the gray and the brown shades, which are very rich in tone.

Gabrielle Chanel, who is always expected to develop something new in sports wear clothes for the St. Moritz and Riviera season, has had great success with the simple dress having a matching cape. One of the smartest models recently brought out is her two-piece blouse dress of white wool kasha, which has a cape trimmed with a broad fur collar in straight band style.

It was Chanel who first brought jersey into prominence and who has always made the jersey dress and frock regardless of what other creators did. She has always stood for the best taste in dress. The little straight-line crepe de Chine dress which became such a rage was made long ago by Chanel for her most exclusive customers. Since she has always been such an advocate of the dress of knitted fabric it is natural that her customers should look to her for simple and beautiful models.

Indications point to an extensive use of cotton dresses. Whether France is presenting cotton fabrics owing to the high cost of raw silk and the difficulty of competing in fabrics of that kind is a moot question. But the fact remains that Paris manufacturers are busily engaged on cotton dresses for export in large quantities.

The favorite is crepe Roumaya, a material which has come into prominence since it has been taken up by the Paris dressmakers. A year ago everybody was asking for crepe de Chine, crepe Georgette and cotton voile. Now the vogue has turned to crepe Roumaya.

Ornamentation is much the same on these dresses as it was on voile dresses last summer. Cotton crepe dresses are being hand drawn, decorated with hand and machine embroidery and with fine cut steel and crystal beads in all colors. One of the most interesting novelties is the cashmere colored bead which lends itself beautifully to the Oriental patterns now carrying into the embroidery designs.

The Russian influence is noted in many of the new designs in cotton dresses. This means the low belt and the full sleeve. In dresses of this type sleeves are very wide and many of them short. The ornamentation is done with a distinctly Russian feeling concentrating on bands and motifs rather than appearing in the scattered all-over designs of last season.

Every indication points to the crepe Roumaya dress, despite its comparatively low price, remaining in the novelty class. The mills in France have not produced enough of this material to take care of the sudden demand. Manufacturers of dresses and blouses will, therefore, be much retarded in their quantity deliveries. This will mean that the shops cannot have these dresses in any great quantity before mid-summer, which will naturally keep the crepe Roumaya dress in the more exclusive lines.

Cotton crepes are in beautiful shades such as are not often seen in wash materials. The beige and gray tones are remarkable. One expects beautiful bright hues in wash fabrics, and while the usual pink and blues are seen little attention is paid to them because of the impression created by the stronger colorings. Many of the colors resemble the brilliant hues of a northern sunset in the autumn.

In the new cotton crepe frocks color is paramount. When white crepes are used color is unstintingly applied by means of embroideries and beads.

Strange to say, few separate girdles are used on these dresses, their makers relying on the embroidery or bead work to produce the effect of a belt or girdle about the hips. Very often the dress hangs perfectly straight and is beltless, but there is always a band of embroidery where a belt ordinarily would be placed.

Sometimes the embroidery gives the effect of an old-fashioned stomacher. At other times the front is plain, in panel effect, and the band of embroidery, which represents a belt, is on the hips only. Or it may start on either hip and continue across the back. The skirt portion of the dress usually is elaborately decorated, and when chenille is used for the embroidered design the effect is that of heavy ornamental bands.

Orange and white is a smart combination much more out of the ordinary than white set off by pink or Nattier blue—that favorite color which might almost be termed the refuge of the incompetent or of the woman who wishes to gain a pleasing and becoming effect and is afraid to try any unusual color combinations.

With these cotton dresses, as with frocks of kasha or flannel, the new double tone felt hats are worn; that is, the plain felt hat, almost as large as a sombrero, which is one color on top and another underneath. For instance, the top may be bright orange and the under side, both brim and the inside of the crown, a soft Chinese blue.

Silk Hose And Cigarettes For Servant Girls

An indication of what England is coming to in the matter of domestic servants is seen in an advertisement which appeared recently in a Somerset paper. It read:

> Young lady required as second chambermaid, 16 to 18. Experience not necessary, if quiet and willing to work. Good home and wages offered (reasonable outings). Silk stockings and short skirts not objected to. Non-smoker preferred. Apply Housekeeper, George Hotel, Frome.

"We don't want to put any obstacle in the way of securing a good servant," said the proprietor of the hotel. "I don't even make it a condition that the girl shall not smoke. There may be a few old-fashioned mistresses here and there who would 'lecture' a girl about wearing silk stockings, but most of them would consider that this little vanity was the lightest fault in a modern servant. The other morning I saw a 'general' in silk stockings and high-heeled shoes washing down the steps of a most sedate suburban villa."

Beauty Midway Between Two Uglinesses.

EASTERN AND WESTERN IDEALS.

VIRTUE," says Aristotle, "is a mean between two vices."

Thus generosity is a mean between foolish extravagance and avarice; modesty a mean between prodishness and wantonness; a good comedy a mean between a revue and a propagandist play.

I suppose the reverse is true, i.e., that a vice is a mean between two virtues. But there is probably something wrong in the assumption. Like the converse of "all cabbages are vegetables," which is "All vegetables are cabbages," and which landed one in a logical muddle in one's schooldays.

The axiom holds good when applied to beauty; a beautiful figure is the mean between the ugly extremes of leanness and obesity. A beautiful face has neither too much nor too little hair upon it—crudely, in a woman, the eyebrows and lashes are luxuriant, yet no downy growth blurs the outline of cheek and upper lip. Our convention which demands that women should have long eyelashes but no moustaches would probably seem curious to certain savages who shave eyebrows and lashes, and admire moustaches in women, just as our partiality for white teeth would astonish the Hottentots who prefer them black or yellow!

In Europe, however, and among the civilised Eastern races, the beauty that long curling eyelashes and delicately marked brows cannot be over-estimated.

What glorious lashes one sees in the East; especially among the Greek girls in the native quarter of Cairo. The tendency among such beauties to grow superfluous hair on the face is combated by the razor or by depilatory paste, recipes handed down sometimes from the days of Cleopatra or the glory of Carthage.

In this country women are beginning to realize that neither shaving nor electrolysis are ideal for removing unwanted hair. A method which is steadily gaining in popularity is that of treating the superfluous hair with a paste made of pure pheminol and water. The paste is spread rather thickly on the hair, and allowed to dry thoroughly. The hair is completely destroyed and can then be painlessly removed with a very blunt knife or a piece of cardboard.

The application of a little tekko paste is recommended after the hair has been removed with the pheminol.

The trouble with most women, however, is not that they have too much hair on their face, but too little. Scanty eyebrows, and poor, light lashes are common in this country, and often render an otherwise charming face insipid or even plain. It is a good and safe plan to encourage the growth of brows and lashes by the occasional application of a little mennaline. Mennaline is rather a pleasant substance to use, and it has the advantage of not only increasing the growth of the eyelashes, but also of giving them a delightful inclination to curl at the tips.

The eyes owe half their expression and charm to the lashes surrounding them, just as the face owes so much to its frame of hair.

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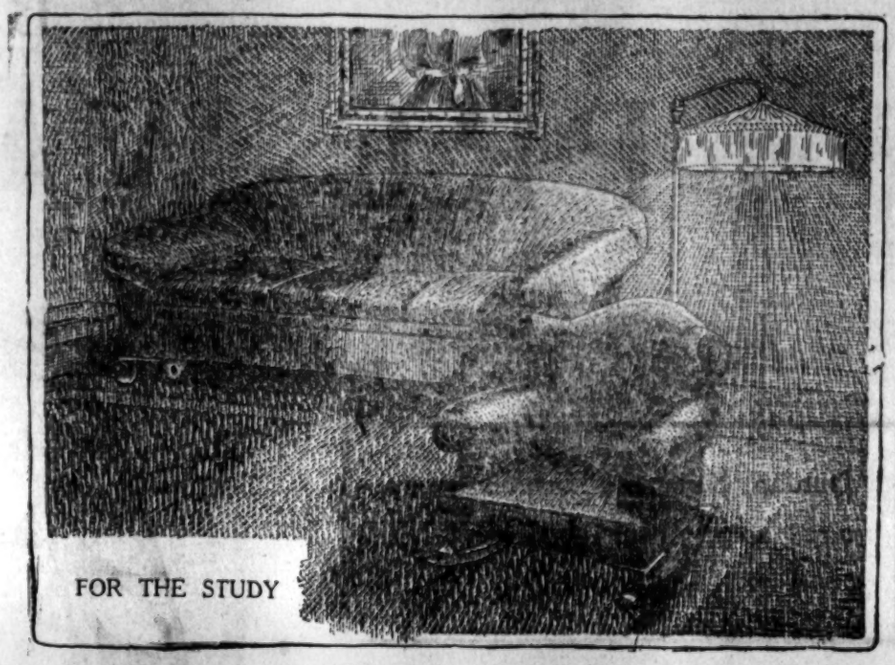

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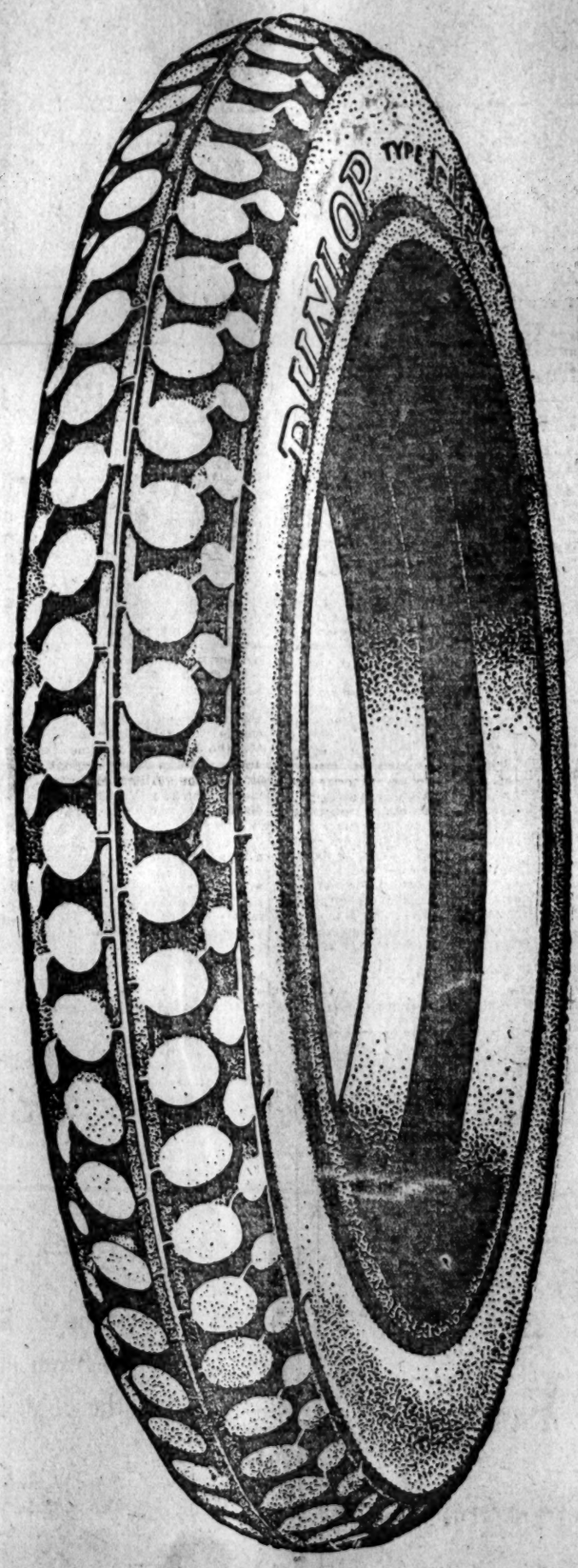

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922

Experts Watch Test Highway

BY GAEL S. HOAG
(Field Secretary, Lincoln Highway Association)

Real constructive research seems to be the right way to describe the investigation now being held at Pittsburg, no, not the smoky Pennsylvania city, but the hitherto obscure town about forty miles northeast of Oakland, Calif., the home of the Columbia Steel Company.

The chairman of the Federal board of research has come out from Washington to watch them; the western chief of the Good Roads Bureau is an almost daily attendant; the Auto Club of Southern California keeps an engineer in attendance; state and county engineers from all over the United States may be found on the ground any day.

Howcum? Read on, road bug.

Let us start with a basic hypothesis, to wit, the established fact that to date concrete has been the only material found which pretends to withstand modern traffic demands. It is conceded we have not learned the most economical methods of using this material; that it presents difficulties which must be overcome. What is the proper mix to use? What thickness of slab is proper? Should the slab be flat or should its underside be cast with "girders" Should it be reinforced? And if, yes, what style, form and weight of reinforcements should be used? All these are important questions which must be solved before we arrive at the "ultimate" in road surface. These and many others are engaging the best technical minds of the country today.

Through the broad business policy of the Columbia Steel Company many of these questions will be answered in the next few weeks. This corporation has constructed a quarter-mile track on the outskirts of Pittsburg. The track is of concrete, varying in thickness from five to eight inches. The sections, of which there are thirteen, vary in length from fifty to 150 feet. All are of seven-foot width. Some are cast integral, others are divided longitudinally in the center. Some are rested on gravel base, though most are cast on the native adobe.

Accurate instruments record the result of the impact, the effect of cold or warm water, the settling of subgrade, the question of damage relatively caused by slow or rapidly moving loads, the relative advantages of the several modes of reinforcement arrangements, and many other questions which have puzzled those who are trying to give you a road which will outlive its costs.

All of these tests are registered on strips of paper, constantly, moving ahead in the pits beneath the pavement.

Thirty-six Government trucks travel this track eight hours a day at an average speed of twelve miles per hour. So far they are each carrying a gross load of 14,500 pounds, three-fourths of which is carried on the rear axle. These loads will be increased and the grind will continue until the road is broken up. Not until the finish will the real story be written. Meanwhile the best of them can only approximate, can suggest and can speculate.

While these tests are largely speculative at best, since the track cannot be subjected to average traffic, they are the most systematic tests attempted to date.

Tests of a more general nature are now in preparation in the east. For two years the Lincoln Highway Association has been engaged in formulating plans for the construction on an actual section of road which will receive an excessive load and which it is expected will withstand such strain.

Two years ago the U. S. Tire and Rubber Company, realising the educational work the Lincoln Highway Association is engaged in, placed $100,000 at the disposition of the association for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what is the best possible type of construction. Eighteen of the most eminent engineers in the United States, including Thomas MacDonald, chief of the Federal bureau of public roads, have given their time freely to planning the best and most economical method of carrying the loads modern roads are being subjected to and they have even tried to anticipate these demands for a period of twenty years ahead.

They have finally selected as the location for this test a section of two miles, near Gary and Hammond, Ind., and about thirty miles from Chicago, where it has been ascertained there is an average daily traffic of 20,000 vehicles, three-fourths of which are passenger cars, and one-fourth trucks. Different bases were discussed, the best surface had to be determined, the best methods of drainage, lighting, rest stations, camp grounds and all the requirements of the modern road.

THE PEDESTRIAN -:- By T. E. Powers

Motor Truck Progress

Rapid Growth In Quick Transportation Method In All Parts Of The Country

BY WINDSOR T. WHITE
(Chairman Motor Truck Committee, National Automobile Chamber Of Commerce)

In the last few months world economic conditions have brought about a readjustment of commodity values everywhere. Industry in general has suffered from the lack of world-wide demand for its products. There is nothing extraordinary, therefore, in the readjustment process through which the motor truck industry is passing. It is simply that phase of the national after-war pattern into which all industries are shaping themselves. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the prices of many of the motor truck models have been lowered.

Bankers are entering the new year with considerably grater ease of mind then they felt at the opening of 1920, when they foresaw that an adjustment must come. Now it appears that within a very short time the last cycle in the after-war leveling process will be completed. A hopeful sign is seen in the fact that the majority of the basic industries are on the upward grade in production. This will automatically bring about, on the part of merchants and executives, an urgency of acquiring greater transportation facilities to move their goods from their shelves. For it is a well-known fact that the motor truck business follows very closely the general arteries of every other industry.

President Harding has given us the proper perspective in that well-known paragraph, in which he declares that "the people of Washington and Lincoln are conquering the difficult problem of today no less worthily and with the faith and confidence which they bequeathed to us. We are sure to find the ways to restored prosperity and our meed of happiness."

Already the rumble of better business can be heard. If this country is to maintain its present petroleum production, J. C. Donnell, President of the Ohio Oil Company, estimates that $948,000,000 will have to be spent this year on productive oil acreage and new well operations. This will obviously entail large-scale motor truck operations in the distribution of supplies and material.

Approximately 75 percent of the hauling in the Texas and Oklahoma oil fields is carried on by means of specially designed truck and trailer combinations. No field of motor truck operation, perhaps, presents as great transportation difficulties and problems as are to be found in the production of petroleum. In the rainy spells the soil in most of the oil fields becomes very clayish. For the entire distance between Lusk and Lance Creek oil fields in Wyoming there are practically no level stretches. Oil field trucks on this account rarely are operated except under the most extreme hauling conditions.

There is no question that the motor truck is a very important part of the operator's equipment in the production of petroleum. The impressive sizes to which the truck fleets of some of the largest oil companies in the world have grown during the last few years is a striking confirmation of this assumption. With the growing expansion in the utilisation of petroleum, as witnessed in the development of gas oil for the manufacture of gas, and the increasing demand for fuel oil, as intimated above, there is certain to come a larger development of motorised services in the petroleum field.

Prominent lumbermen predict that within the next two years all mules and oxen now in use in Southern lumbering will be replaced by tractors and trucks. Various methods of transportation from time to time have been employed in the handling of our forest products; but in the last few years lumbermen in general have displayed a keeness for observation that has resulted in the rather extensive usage of motor equipment to save both time and money. Where good drivers are secured the cost of maintenance compares favorably with that of railroads, as the trucks and trailers can ie insured against lost at reasonable rates. During dry Summer months, where the soil is hard or gravel, small tracts of timber can be hauled with comparatively little road work and on grades that would be impossible for locomotives to negotiate. This enables the motorised service to be used as an auxiliary to the railroads. It is quite apparent that the logging industry has developed from one of independence to almost total dependence upon improved transportation facilities, particularly motor trucks.

With the marked increase in the number of good roads within the present year in view of the expenditure by the various States of the country of anproximately $50,000,000 of Federal aid from Jan. 1 to June 30, together with State funds, there will come about a more extensive utilisation of motor trucks by the farmer. It is a well-known fact that he loses $300,000,000 yearly in marketing his crops on account of bad roads. He will, therefore, quickly take advantage of this new condition by purchasing extensive truck equipment. In his purchases he will be assisted materially by the War Finance Corporation, which has been given by Congress a billion dollar revolving fund to make possible advances to banks, bankers and trust companies and thereby give stability to the credit situation arising out of the rotation of crops.

Unquestionably the day of the power farmer is at hand. It is to him that we must turn in answer to the country's cry for greater production. The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture discovered after an exhaustive series of experiments with horse and motor-drawn vehicles that the motor-drawn vehicle traveled 25 percent longer distance, made 183 percent more round trips, carried 48 percent more corn, 50 percent more wheat and 83 percent more cotton. This work was done at 45 percent, 50 percent and 37 percent of the ton-mile cost of wagon-hauled corn, wheat and cotton respectively.

In the railroad field there is every reason to believe that trucks will play a very large part this year. The yearly average of 1,200,000,000 tons of freight shipped in motor trucks will undoubtedly be surpassed. Elisha Lee, Vice President of the Pennsylvania system, anticipated this realignment of transportation on the short haul in favor of trucks when he stated a short time ago that "to the extent to which motor vehicles are likely to take over the short haul freight traffic the railroads will probably be immediately benefited financially, because short haul business is becoming increasingly unremunerative on account of the high proportion of terminal costs which it must sustain."

A brief recently submitted to the United States Supreme Court in a railroad case is a striking confirmation of Mr. Lee's prophetic statement, in which he makes just allowance for the full sway of the laws of economics. "The terminal cost of handling less-than-car-load freight in 1916 was slightly less than 5 cents per hundred pounds at each terminal, or double that amount for the two terminals. Since 1916 this cost has increased more than 100 percent and in 1919 the cost of handling freight at fifteen stations in Central Freight Association territory ranging in size from Cincinnati to a town of 100 inhabitants, destined to three large stations in trunk line territory, was 22 cents per hundred pounds. This means that at the present rate of 25 cents, first class, five miles, per hundred pounds, it is necessary to haul the average less-than-carload tonnage forty miles to break even on 80 percent of the actual costs, leaving nothing whatever for profit, taxes or interest on investment."

Gerrit Fort, Vice President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, undoubtedly had these facts in mind, as well as the general picture outlined by Mr. Lee, when he struck off the sentence that "the truck has come to stay; it represents an economic change in transportation conditions which is little short of revolutionary."

Explains New Device

"Many and varied are the problems which arise from the modern fuels supplied for the use of the motorist," says Mr. W. A. Wicks, of the Franklin Automobile Company. The fact that gasoline has been changing gradually during the past five years from its original blending, so that it now contains residues or fractions which are very slow to vaporise, brings about many troubles that a few years ago were unknown.

"Gasoline of today is really a mixture of liquids, derived by distillation from crude petroleum with a wide range of volatility. Some of the parts or 'fractions' of the gasoline vaporize very readily at ordinary atmospheric temperatures; others requiring a little heat to vaporise easily, while the heavier fractions require a very great deal of heat to vaporise at all.

"Because of these changes motor car and carburetor manufacturers have equipped their cars with devices known as chokers, the function of which is to make the carburetor deliver to the mixture an excessively large supply of gasoline from which the lighter and more volatile parts are used for starting purposes. With a cold motor the intermediate and heavy fractions cannot be vaporised at all through the ordinary carburetor. When choked, as in starting, four or five times as much liquid is drawn through the spray nozzle of the carburetor as would be needed under normal running conditions and this excessive fluid, of which only a small portion has been vaporised, is drawn into the cylinders and quickly works its way down past the cold piston rings into the oil reservoir.

"Other portions of the heavy residue of gasoline are partially burned as the motor slowly warms up, with much resulting black smoke, evidenced by the sooty black, smoky exhaust that is generally detected immediately after a car gets under way. This is the source of nearly all of the carbon deposits now so frequently experienced

"Over four years ago the Franklin Automobile Company attempted a solution of the starting problem and evolved what was then called the electric primer. This was at first installed as an addition to the carburetor but after a few months it was adopted as a built-in feature.

"In the earlier models a separate well was provided adjacent to the float chamber, and passages were drilled from the upper portion of this well to the intake manifold in the region of the throttle. Electrical wires were then led from the battery through a switch on the instrument board and thence to a small coil of chrome nickel wire immersed in the small auxiliary gasoline well. At the top of the gasoline well was a small auxiliary air inlet.

"The operation of the early device was as follows: Before starting the motor the operator closed the dash switch allowing a current of approximately 10 amperes to flow from the storage battery through the heated coil in the gasoline well. In approximately ten seconds the gasoline in this well would boil from the heat of the coil. On spinning the engine from the starter the vapor of the boiling gasoline was drawn, with a small amount of air from the auxiliary air opening, into the intake manifold and there distributed to the different cylinders.

"In this manner a hot, dry mixture of gasoline vapor and air was supplied to the engine, which would then ignite and run for a sufficient period to get a satisfactory start, following which the primer was discounnected and the engine run in the regular way.

"By the summer of 1921 Frankheating coil to remain immersed provement to the electric primer, which accomplished remarkable results. Instead of allowing the heating coil to remain immersed in gasoline the coil was raised and by the rearrangement of the auxiliary passages was placed in such a position that the normal mixture of gasoline spray and air passed over the heating coil. By closing the hand throttle a passageway may be opened above the throttle through which a heated mixture of gasoline and air may be admitted. This makes it unnecessary to choke the engine for a very rich starting mixture.

"The coil is first heated by allowing the battery current to pass through it for 15 to 20 seconds. The throttle is closed and the starter caused to spin the engine and an approximately normal amount of gasoline is drawn from the spray nozzle passageway mixed with a proper amount of air and drawn by the suction of the engine throughout the full length of the previously heated coil. Ignition of this charge begins immediately and the engine will run slowly with the throttle closed and the primer valve held open, on the preheated mixture thus obtained but without the necessity of any choking effect or the induction of large excesses of unvaporised fuel. After 10 or 15 seconds of slow running the throttle is gradually opened and the engine begins to fire in the regular way with an entire avoidance of any tendency to flood the intake passageways and cylinders with heavy gasoline residues."

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Most Tire Woe Starts In Your Garage At Home

An inspection of crippled tires in the collection of any repair man will reveal, the fact that a larger percentage of the trouble comes from neglect in the garage at home. If stones, ruts and road roughness were the only things that wore out tires, repair bills would be cut in half.

Water, oil, grease and light—rubber's worst enemies—work in a garage more actively than on the road. In washing the car, the rims are liable to become rusty and eat away the tire. A coat of graphite or common stove polish will prevent this and keep the tire from creeping.

Oil or grease should never be allowed to stand on a garage floor. Small cuts or bruises on the tire surface should be repaired at once. If a tire has been smeared with grease, it should be washed thoroughly with cold water and a little soap.

The spare tire is often forgotten while the other tires are giving good service, and neglect sometimes causes it to deteriorate rapidly. Always it should be protected from rain, sun and dirt by a cover. Once in a while change it with one of the tires on the car, so that the rubber will not harden from disuse.

The weight of the car should never be left on a deflated tire. Such treatment is as bad as running on a flat tire and is certain to crack the carcass. Jack up the wheel or take off the tire entirely.

BIG AUTO OUTPUT

The total productive capacity of the automobile industry in the United States is approximately 2,750,000 cars a year.

Jewett Car Is Now On Market

The Jewett, the new light six-cylinder car designed and built under the auspices of the Paige Detroit Motor Car Company and to be sold by Paige dealers, was unveiled by President Harry M. Jewett at the annual New York dinner in the Hotel Commodore recently in the presence of about 800 motor car merchandisers. It was the first glimpse anyone other than a factory official has had of this keenly anticipated addition to 1922 automotive offerings, as the car is not on public exhibition as yet. For the next few weeks only dealers will be given this opportunity.

The unveiling of the Jewett came as a dramatic climax to the stirring address Jewett made to the Paige guests. Placed on a stage at the end of the hall and cunningly concealed, at the so called psychological moment the curtain was drawn and the new car stood revealed.

Probably no debutante ever received a heartier welcome than the Jewett. It was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. The smartness of its design, the sturdiness of its construction and the various mechanical features as outlined informally by Jewett made a profound impression on the Paige men, and they expressed themselves as delighted at the opportunity to handle such a likely and promising product.

In introducing the Jewett the Paige president said the six-cylinder type had been selected because the six is inherently balanced. "We have employed all our resources and varied experience," said he, "to produce a powerful car of exceptional mechanical excellence and so sturdy that it will stand much abuse, and we have not overlooked beauty. We have keyed up our factory for the limit of production, as it is only through great volume that the Jewett price can be maintained."

In the course of his introductory remarks Jewett paid this tribute to the automobile industry: "I do not think there is an industry in the world that has learned its lesson more completely or is on a firmer foundation than the automobile industry, no industry has cleaned house more effectively or gotten down to a saner basis. Overhead has been cut and slashed. Plants and machinery are up to the highest peak of perfection. Never in the history of the automobile industry have prices been as low as they are today"

MOTORCYCLE TOURISTS

Mrs. Millidred Barratt and her two daughters, 8 and 10 years old, of Omaha, Neb., are touring the United States in a motorcycle sidecar. The route, with their machine and camping outfit, covers 25,000 miles, taking them across the continent, down the east coast to Florida, across to Mexico and California, and up the west coast to Washington and Oregon, then home to Omaha.

BUS TRIP FOR TOURISTS

In England, an ambitious promoter organised a motor bus trip for tourists from London to France and Switzerland and across the Algiers and North African coast. The vehicle was called "The Crimson Rambler," and caused considerable excitement in Switzerland and Ffrica.

Bridges Built For War To Be Used On Roads

The Washington Government is putting to good use the material that was left over after the war and which was originally intended for use in France.

"It is interesting to note that the Government is putting to use some of the material that was left over after the war for use in Federal road building schemes," says J. W. Frawley of San Francisco. "Sectional steel bridges, easily handled and ready for instant use, which were constructed during the war for use in France, have been turned over by the war department to the bureau of public roads. United States department of agriculture, and now are finding profitable peace-time use on roadways in the national forests, where they are used in connection with roads built by the bureau in forest areas.

"These sections are built in two sizes one 17 feet 1½ inches long, intended for the ends of the bridge; the other 11 feet 3 inches long and designed for intermediate sections. By combining the two kinds, bridges varying from 35 to 91 feet long can be built. The height of the trusses are 5 feet 11 inches and the bridges when erected have a roadway 11 feet wide.

"This use of the material left over after the war is certain to aid greatly in developing our national road systems and the distribution of it among the various states where needed is certain to be highly popular."

Praises Cars Of France, But Rides In U. S. Machine

Paris does not know whether to laugh or be indignant over an incident connected with the opening of the automobile show in the French capital.

According to the dispatch sent out by the Philadelphia Public Ledger news service the show was formally opened by an address by M. Dior, minister of commerce. M. Dior, in a lengthy address, declared that the French manufacturers are the leaders in the automobile industry, declaring that the salon was a triumph for French industry; that French cars had been proven the best in the world and that all must work to maintain the leadership over foreign products.

Much applause followed and all would have been well, but as the Paris papers noted next day, as was stated in the Ledger dispatch, the minister walked out of the salon and with great dignity entered his American-made Cadillac limousine and was driven away.

Owner Claims Tire Record

T. F. Saunders of Fresno, Calif., claims an enviable record with his 1919 Cole Aero Eight. Saunders claims a total of 41,883 miles on one set of Firestone cord tires, the original equipment on the car.

"I purchased my Cole, seven-passenger model, on October 7, 1919, and on October 7, 1921, the speedometer showed a reading of 41,883 miles," said Saunders. "Two of the original tires are still in use on the front wheels and I am carrying another one of the original tires as a spare. The tires now on the front wheels were run for 1,500 miles on the front, then changed to the rear wheels, where they were run for another 1,500 miles before they were changed back to the front wheels again where they are still in service; and I believe good for another 3,000 miles or more."

Saunders is also proud of his gasoline mileage with the Cole, which is his third car of that make. He says that he has averaged thirteen miles to the gallon during the covering of the mileage record.

U. S. Exports 30,639 Motor Vehicles And Parts Durinv 1921

With the report of a 30 percent increase in tudebaker car sales for 1921 over the preceding year, comes also a statement from that concern advising that their repair parts business for 1921 was 12 percent less than in 1919, notwithstanding the fact that 118,000 cars were produced and sold in 1920 and 1921. In view of the increased number of cars, one would naturally believe that their repair parts business would show a slight increase, or at least, remain unchanged.

According to the statement issued by tudebaker, and first published in New York City during the Twenty-second Annual Automobile Show held in that City in January, $16.00 worth of parts per car for repairs from all causes, including accidents, were furnished Studebaker cars during 1921. This figure, of course, is based on the estimated number of Studebaker cars in operation during the past year.

Touring Cars Share Honors In Grand Prix

Touring cars will share honors this year with special racing machines in the "Grand Prix" of the Automobile Club of France. This speed classic, now displaced from the front rank by the United States' supremacy in the automobile field, will partly comply with the demands of automobile men that the test be less technical and more practical.

The 500 kilometer race will be retained and one of 800 kilometers for touring cars will be added. Cylinder capacity on the speed cars will be reduced from 3 to 2 liters. In the 1921 race, won by an American car, several competitors used less than the maximum size engines. Critics of the new regulations have suggested that the minimum weight for the racing cars should be much lower than the prescribed 750 kilos, (1,650 pounds).

The touring car race calls for 210 kilos (462 pounds) dead weight in the bodies to represent three passengers. The driver must be alone in his car and may not take on supplies during the race. The gasoline and oil consumption maximum is fixed at 17 liters for each 100 kilometers.

One prominent automobile engineer estimates that with new designs the 2-liter motors should develop 80 horsepower and enable the car to make 170 kilometers an hour. For the touring cars a speed of 135 kilometers an hour is expected.

Here's A Way To Beat Mud

From war days in France to peace days in Hawaii, an elapsed time of three years and a distance of almost 10,000 miles, the fame of Mack trucks has spread. A few days ago R .H. Morris, of the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation, received a letter from the Pond Company, Ltd., of Honolulu, stating that Brigadier C. W. Bourne, commander of the Salvation Army in Hawaii, had visited the Pond Company's salesroom and related the following interesting incident concerning the Mack truck in France:

"When I was overseas, there was a time when I was in charge of hauling heavy loads of wood for fuel. I borrowed twenty-five trucks from the M. T. C. with drivers. The ground where we were hauling was frozen. One Mack truck had five cords of wood on it, and the wheels broke through the frozen crust. We hooked five trucks in front and tried to pull it out, but could not even budge it. The sergeant who was in charge of the drivers said, 'I'll get it out.'

"He took another Mack truck that had three cords of wood on it, backed it up several feet, and while the other five trucks were pulling in front, he charged his truck at full speed, hit the mired Mack truck a frightful bump and it jumped right out. Neither truck was hurt at all. At the time we were hauling out of Tour to Marsal-Tours."

High Auto Tax In New England Urged

Support of the bill now pending before the Massachussetts state Legislature which would impose a higher registration fee upon motorists and all those who use the highways was urged by John N. Cole, state highway commissioner, in an address recently.

"From 50 to 60 percent of all the manufactured goods of the United States are produced in New England, and a very large part of these are hauled over our highways," Mr. Cole asserted. "As a result the expense of road repairs and maintenance is constantly on the increase, and it seems no more than just that those who use the roads should be made to share more fully in the expense of their upkeep. A higher registration fee would help greatly in this matter and would impose the burden where it belongs."

280,000 Miles Through U. S.

E. P. Llewelyn of Stockton, Calif., has just returned from a business trip through the eastern section of the country, making the journey in his Franklin touring car. In the time that he was away from California the Stocktonian passed through just half of the states in the Union, which included the following: Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In telling of his various experiences on the long jaunt he said that the Franklin speedometer registered 8,000 miles when he left this state and that it now shows a total mileage of 32,000, this being run up during service of eleven months.

VISITS NEW YORK

One of the ontstanding features of Llewelyn's trip, according to his story, was his visit to New York city. In his story he says:

"Let me mention for a minute one outstanding feature of my visit to New York. New York has recently installed what might be called unified control system. A steel tower has been built, across Broadway at about Thirty-ninth avenue, and in this tower a traffic officer controls traffic day and night, by means of lights. A white light gives the signal of change, followed by either a red or green. The green stops all traffic on Broadway, say, within a radius of twenty blocks, the red allowing all traffic on Broadway to proceed, and simultaneously stopping all traffic on side streets within that radius. The system seems to work perfectly, and there was a noticeable lack of congestion of traffic which one finds nowadays in some of the larger cities."

In speaking of his Franklin car Llewelyn said: From every standpoint I am an enthusiastic Franklin man.' The car not only does all that is claimed for it, but more. This makes 86,000 miles covered by my two Franklins in two years and a half and during that time an average of between 18,000 and 19,000 miles has been maintained on tires.

FILL RADIATORS

"To be absolutely convinced of the practicability of an air-cooled car, one needs only to make the trip between Washington, D. C., and Wheeling, W. Va., over the National Old Trails, climbing the seven mountain ranges on the way. It would surprise you to find how many cars stop at the first convenient watering trough to fill radiators, while the Franklin continues on in either low or intermediate gear. Neither the valves nor the bearings were touched until after this car had run 30,000 miles, and then it was found that the bearings were practically in the same condition as if the car were new. Only four times did I use skid chains since having the car—twice in pulling through 'gumbo' in South Dakota and twice under similar conditions in Minnesota."

Keep Spring Seats Well Lubricated

Many present-day cars are fitted with springs mounted on seats that oscillate. These spring seats usually have some means of lubrication, but many car owners never take the trouble simply to turn up the grease cup provided.

While it is not necessary to turn the cup each day it is advisable to give this part a little attention now and then. In cantilever suspensions the center bearing of the spring should be well oiled. Usually this bearing operates upon a small steel shaft extending out from the frame. In some cases a tube running transversely of the frame is used; either a grease cup or an oil hole will be found.

TESTING FOR 'SHORTS'

A short circuit always generates heat, and in locating trouble without instruments pass the fingers along the line until a warm spot is felt. Once it is found the system can be again put in order by insulating the exposed wire with rubber tubing or tape.

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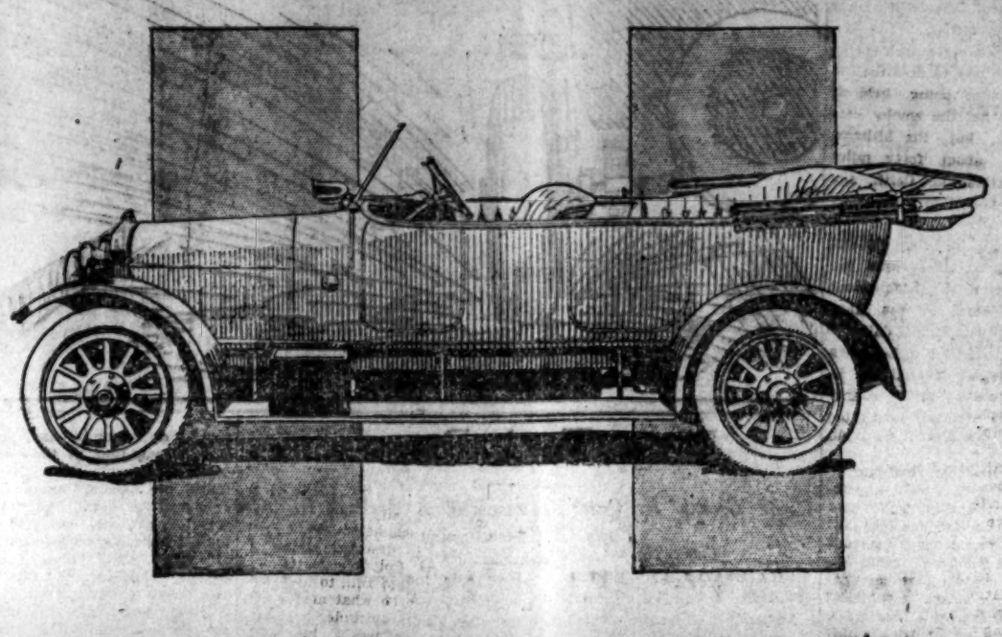

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Nash	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Dodge	do.	(1920)
Dodge	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Humber 11/4	do.	(1920)
Briscoe	5	,,	,,	(1919)	Buick 6	Limousine	(1920)
Overland 90	5	,,	,,	(latest model)	Hupmobile	do.	wire wheels 1920
Studebaker	5	,,	,,	(slightly used)	Dodge	do.	(1920)
Essex	5	,,	,,	(1920)	Chalmers	do.	(home made 1920)
Packard 12	7	,,	,,	(1920)	Overland 4	Sedan	(slightly used)
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THE AUTO CASTLE

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Trans-American Touring With Cornelius Vanderbilt

"Westward Ho" In A Motor Car

New York To Seattle In 154 Hours Of Actual Running Time

BY CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR.

The early days of May, 1921, found us wending our motored way across the vast spaces which combine to make this dry but well-beloved United States. For years we had all longed to make such a trip, but never before had time and circumstances combined to make it possible.

We knew that transcontinental expresses make the overland trip in four and a half days, and that various stock cars have recently been crossing in five or six days. We had no desire to emulate these record-breaking exploits, but we did manage to complete the journey from New York to Seattle in one hundred and fifty-four hours, actual running time.

Although we carried a tent for emergency use, we found good accommodations at practically every night stop. Almost always we were able to secure a room with bath, which latter is particularly acceptable on a trip of this kind. Twice during the long trek we had to put up at what the movies would have us believe is the typical Western hotel, comprising principally a bar-room, still noisy in spite of the Eighteenth Amendment, and alcoves instead of real bedrooms. But these experiences only made us enjoy the more the conventional accommodations of the following nights.

On the whole the food that we secured was excellent, plain but cleanly served. One unhappy feature of the fare was a wotul paucity of green vegetables, especially in the Far West. Figures I know are seldom palatable literary fare, but let me add that the daily average for room and three square meals was four dollars and forty-seven cents apiece.

Indeed the hotel keepers of the West are too thoroughly "sold" on the value of motor tourist traffic, to risk driving it away by overcharging. In one wide-awake community in North Dakota we were informed that 24,250 cars had passed through there last summer. Almost every city, town or hamlet in the Far West is now providing a camping ground, where motor tourists may find harbor for the night, and such conveniences as are possible under the circumstances. And every night these municipal camping grounds are crowded with all makes and manners of motor conveyances, tenanted by as motley an assemblage of human voyagers on the highway as it would be possible to find anywhere, not excluding representatives of the black and yellow races.

It was our nightly custom to go down to the motor camping-grounds and chat with the curious types that the chances of the open road had brought thither for a brief breathing spell. It gave us local color in large and assorted masses and occasionally we stumbled on a good story. I remember one such in particular.

We were resting, after a particularly hard night spent in fighting the mud of bottomless Montana roads, at a little hotel far up in the mountains. There was no village, but the hotel had set aside a tiny oasis, sheltered by towering cottonwoods, wherein the weary nomads of the highways could rest after their strenuous battles with the atrocious roads of the district. On this occasion there were some ten or twelve motor cars drawn up in this outdoor garage. One of them was a house on wheels, of which we had seen such numbers in the West that they no longer excited particular interest. The owner was a middle-aged man of obviously foreign origin. His traveling companion was also foreign in a sense, for he was a huge bull terrior, somewhere in whose tempestuous ancestry there had entered a dash of Russian wolfhound.

After a number of fruitless endeavors, our partly managed to engage the skipper of this menage in conversation. We learned that he was a titled Montenegrin, William R——by name, an officer in the Czecho-Slovakian army, a nephew of the former King of Montenegro, and related to the Queen of Rumania.

He acknowledged that he was what we picturesquely term 'the black sheep of his family,' and that many years ago, when he was still a youngster, he had deserted kith and kin to follow Colonel Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, to his ranch in Wyoming. To what must have been a natural aptitude, his life with Cody had added a lust for adventure that had carried him into almost every land under the sun and through a series of experiences that might give another Homer the material for a dozen epics.

During his long life of adventuring Wilhelm had hunted in Africa, he had brought back blood-curdling stories from the Himalayas, he had mushed in the Yukon and put in a year before the mast among the South Sea Islands. He knew intimately the most remote regions of Canada, and had been a member of an expedition up the Amazon. And now finally he has decided that the life of the open road, traveling where chance suggests or preference sends him, is the best life of all, and so he is a nomad of the highways in his ingeniously contrived motor bungalow.

We spent an evening with 'Wild Bill,' going through his scrapbooks, in which we saw signed letters from the crowned heads of Europe, from the nobility of Russia, from the potentates of Asia, and from the statesmen of the United States. Theodore Roosevelt wrote to him as 'Bill,' and his praise of the great American was never ending.

The following morning we took him with us on a fishing expedition over the hills. We spent the day trying to land the wary trout, but Wild Bill did more than try and had a string of thirty-five beauties, almost before we had cast our lines. The exciting incident of the day occurred about dusk waening a huge rattler coiled up behind the rear wheel of our car and commenced rattling menacingly at our little Spitz puppy. Wilhelm saw it and announced his intention of capturing the snake without using any weapon. First he drew its attention from the puppy to himself, and then began a chase between man and snake, the latter striking repeatedly but always a few feet short of its wily hunter. In and out of a corn field they ran, until the suspense became too much for one of our party, who skillfully planted a couple of bullets in the snake's body. This only seemed to anger it the more, but a moment later Wild Bill suddenly planted both his steel-shod heels on the reptile's head. Even with its head crushed, the snake still attempted to coil and strike. After the battle we measured the dead snake and found that it was four feet, two inches long and five inches thick.

Taking up the practical side of his trip, Mr. Vanderbilt gives his route as that of the National Parks Highway. From New York he drove along the Lincoln Highway to Maryland and thence through West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The roads were paved most of the way. Even after leaving Chicago, the party had no trouble until they reached the border of Montana. North Dakota, home of the Nonpartizan League, was especially good, he writes:

We made our best time in crossing the prairies from Fargo to Bismarck, where we bettered the express train's time by four minutes. The roads in practically all the northwestern section are hard-bottomed and good in rain or fair weather. Occasional showers in Minnesota convert the gumbo into something resembling a mass of half-melted glue, far worse than the clays of South Carolina and Georgia. We were fortunate in being able to stop every time that a heavy rain threatened, and in this way we carried West with us a pleasant enough memory of Minnesota's roads.

From the moment we entered Montana our troubles began, and we did not shake off the hoodoo until we had passed the friendly portals of Washington. Our welcome to Montana took the form of a sand-storm followed by a cloudburst. We had just crossed the State line when we noticed a portentously black cloud on the horizon. Being warned of what this phenomenon meant, we put on all posible speed across the prairie and managed to reach the tiny village of Hysham just as the first grains of sand began to fly. Safe in the garage we watched the storm break, a blinding vortex of flying sand that cut like a whip, as it hurdled along on the wings of a sixty-mile gale. About an hour later came the rain. Rain, did I say? Not in the sense that we know it, for the water in this came down as if it were the overflow from a reservoir. Two hours after it started we could not cross the village street and finally after a couple of attempts to rush the torrent we were forced to put up for the night in a funny little rooming house.

We got under way at four o'clock the next morning, but it was many days before we escaped from the dire effects of that torrential storm. Trees had been uprooted, houses blown over, cattle drowned, bridges were down, and the mighty Yellowstone had overflowed its banks, so that east and west traffic had been practically discontinued. We were obliged to spend one night in the car and escaped more serious trouble only because we proceeded with the utmost caution.

Indeed, the transcontinental trip is one vast reel of scenic delight and inspirational happenings. Whether the tourist is on the prairies of the northwest or crossing the Continental Divide at an altitude of 7,000 feet or negotiating the tremendous heights of Snoqualmie Pass over the backbone of the Cascades, the whole journey is a lesson in Americanism, in reduction of ego, and finally in pride of being an insignificant member of the great nation that calls this marvelous country its homestead.

The Trusty Triumph

The best of all mounts, solo or with sidecar, is the "Trusty Triumph," famous the world over for its reliability.
The first four-valve "single" to do 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class, was the recently introduced 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine. Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new model.
Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.
Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:—
Alex. Ross & Co., Ltd.,
4, Des Voeux Road C.,
HONGKONG

The Automobile Speaks

It Tells You What It Is, What It Requires And It Asks To Be Treated Fairly

BY F. C. GUERLICH

Somewhere on me, your car, probably under the floor board where it can be conveniently forgotten and neglected, is a little boxlike device which does an unbelievable amount of hard work, and all it asks is to be fed, kept clean and given a little water. I refer to my storage battery.

There probably has been no other invention to which the tremendous sale of automobiles can be ascribed so much as to the storage battery. The weakest woman can now crank the largest car, and can do it while the road is muddy, without soiling her shoes or gown. At the same time there is no part of the automobile so little understood and so much neglected as it is.

A storage battery must be fed: that is, it must be kept charged. If you take some of the current out of your battery by using your starting motor or you lights you must put the current back again in order to have some the next time you want to use the starter or the lights. In other words, if you discharge the battery you must again charge it. The generator on your car does this recharging automatically, but there are times when the battery is discharged faster than the generator can recharge it.

I believe that owners have now become educated to the great importance of giving their car a drink; that is, of filling with distilled water about once a week. It is extremely important that this be done if the battery is to enjoy a long life.

No part of the car demands cleanliness so much as the storage battery. If the smallest particle of mineral matter gets into the battery it will immediately be attacked by the sulphuric acid, in the form of a sulphate, be deposited on the plates, thus preventing them from taking a charge.

I would suggest to every auto owner that he get a book of instruction from the manufacturer of his battery and read it and follow its instructions carefully. By so doing he will get far longer and better service from his battery than he otherwise would. It needs care, watching and attention.

Let us see of what a storage battery is made. First we have the container or jar, which is practically always made of hard rubber. Generally there is a separate jar for each cell, the various cells being placed side by side in a battery box or case.

In the jars and resting on webs are placed two sets of plates, one called the positive, the other the negative. The number of plates in each positive and each negative set will vary according to the capacity of the cell. Thus the capacity (that is, ampere hours) will be determined by the number and size of the plates. Each plate is made up of a lead grid. The positive grids are filled with a paste made of peroxide of lead, which is of a dark brown color, while the negative grids are filled with a paste of soft, spongy lead which has not as much oxygen as has the peroxide, and which is dull gray. When the plates have been filled with the paste the positive plates are all connected together, so as to have a space between them, by what are called connecting straps. These connecting straps have attached to them binding posts for wires. The negative plates are likewise connected together.

When the plates have been connected the two sets of plates are placed between one another, but are prevented touching by separator plates. The separators are sometimes made of perforated rubber and sometimes of a prepared wood.

When the plates have been put together they are held in place by blocks of wood called hold-down blocks, and the now completed elements are placed in jars, insulated covers are put over them, the jars are placed in their box or case and the whole sealed with paraffine wax or special composition.

When the battery is to be used a solution known as the electrolyte and composed of sulphuric acid and water (proportion varies according to make of battery) is poured into each cell so as to just cover the plates. The battery is now ready to be charged, which is done by connecting wires in which a direct current of electricity of a voltage somewhat greater than the voltage of the battery is flowing to it.

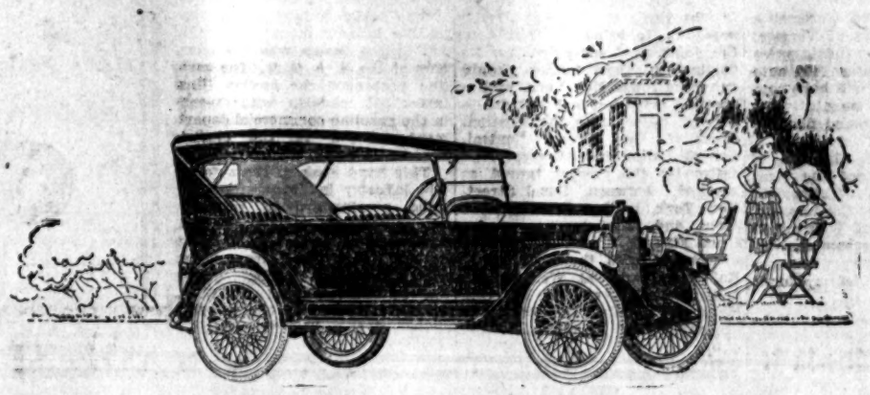
When the electricity goes into the battery it will cause the water, which is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen, to decompose into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. The oxygen will, however, combine with the soft lead paste and so change it to peroxide of lead, and this peroxide will then leave these plates. This will continue until the plates can give off no more lead or hold no more peroxide of lead, when the battery is fully charged. The battery is then disconnected from the charging current.

When it is desired to get some of the current out of the battery a circuit is made outside and then the soft lead plates sort of say to the others. "Give us back our lead," and the others say, "We will if you will give up some electricity." This is agreed to, and so electric current leaves the battery and the plates gradually change back to their original form, the peroxide of lead changing back to soft lead and the oxygen going away as a gas.

Note how the water changed to oxygen and hydrogen when charging and the hydrogen left the battery as a gas, while the oxygen left when discharging. Thus the water is constantly leaving the electrolyte.

PISTON PIN KNOCK

The knock produced by a loose piston pin is considerably lighter than a crankshaft knock and is most noticeable when the engine is running idle with the throttle nearly closed. The only cure for the knock is to repair the pin or bushing, or both, though, fortunately, this knock does not indicate as dangerous a condition as a crankshaft or connecting rod knock.



IF ever a motor car won complete and instant acceptance on its first showing, it can be truly said the New Series of the good Maxwell is that car.

Its elements of exceptional value are bound to impress you favorably and forcefully, as they have already impressed the scores and hundreds of people who have seen the New Series.

Cord tires, non-skid front and rear; 31 x 4 inch.

Red wire wheels.

Unusually long springs promote comfort, tire economy, roadability.

Alemite lubrication.

Plate glass window in rear curtain.

Drum type head lamps, nickel trimmed.

Non-glare lenses.

Real leather upholstery; Turkish cushions.

Side curtains open with doors.

Adult-size seats, deep and wide and roomy.

Leak-proof windshield. Windshield wiper.

New steering comfort. Clutch and brake action, steering and gear-shifting made remarkably easy.

Handsome and accessible instrument board. Best switches. Motor driven electric horn.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR CO., LTD.
36, BUBBLING WELL ROAD. W. 1642.

The Good
MAXWELL

Notes Of The Industry

The New York show was a definite and distinct success. There were larger crowds in attendance than has been the case in a number of years, and dealer interest was certainly far greater than last year. The Chicago show furnished the final proof of better times just ahead.

• • •

The new Seiberling cord tire made its bow at the New York show. This is F. A. Seiberling's new infant, manufactured at Barberton, O.

• • •

The Ford Motor Company has announced that 1921 sales ran about 100,000 ahead of the record for 1920. The 1920 record was 1,023,553.

• • •

The Willys-Overland Company has announced a reduction of about twenty percent on prices of spare parts, to bring this into line with car price reductions. This company has also advanced the discount to dealers from fifteen to twenty-five percent.

• • •

The Pilot Motor Car Company, Richmond, Ind., is opening branches at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Pittsburgh and San Francisco.

• • •

R. H. Collins has postponed for the time being the bringing out of the Collins car, and is concentrating on the Peerless line.

• • •

The new Frontenac, designed by Louis Chevrolet and C. W. Van Ranst, is ready to the last buckle, and the car will be on a production basis early in the spring.

• • •

As a general thing, mistakes in taxation are always in favor of the hopeful payer. The Lincoln Motor Company's recent experience reversed the usual order. A federal levy of $4,500,000 was found to be so far wrong that the final assessment was actually below $500,000. In the meantime, the Lincoln Motors organisation had been thrown into a receivership, because of this error. Rather a costly mistake.

• • •

M. E. Forbes has been elected president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, succeeding George W. Mixter. Mr. Forbes was formerly vice-president and treasurer of the company and is a veteran in Pierce-Arrow service.

• • •

A big convention of distributors of Alamite products was held by the Bassick Manufacturing Company, January 24-27, at the Hotel Drake in Chicago. More than 100 dealers were in attendance.

• • •

The Eastern Automobile Underwriters' Conference has adopted a new policy, under the terms of which the insured takes only three-quarters of the value of his car, carrying the other quarter himself. This saves somewhat over thirty percent on the full value premium on fire and theft. The Aetna and other companies are now writing this policy.

• • •

With regard to the used car problem, W. L. Day, president of the General Motor Truck Company, made some remarks in 1915 that have recently been dug up from an old copy of Printer's Ink, and which are so true today that we quote very briefly from them: "I make bold to say that the question can be handled by the manufacturer in only one way; just as the shoe merchant handles the used shoe question. He has no used-shoe question to annoy him, and I see no reason why the manufacturer of motor trucks (or passenger cars) should have used vehicles to perplex him."

• • •

Charles W. Hedden has joined the staff of the Maxwell Motor Company in the capacity of assistant to the president, W. R. Wilson. Mr. Hedden comes from the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., of which he was manager of foreign sales.

• • •

George W. Cushing, formerly advertising manager of Hudson and Essex, has resigned from that organisation to become affiliated with Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., in the Buffalo office.

• • •

Officials of the Buda Company have incorporated the Automotive Parts Corporation of America, which has already established twenty-nine branches to handle Buda products.

• • •

The Michigan Central has recently tried the experiment of running fast local freight trains out of Lansing to various points in Michigan, to compete with the motor truck express lines. If the railway finds that it can compete with the truck lines, the service will be extended. This reverses the situation of past years, when the truck wondered if they could compete with the railways.

• • •

The Franklin Automobile Company shipped 8,545 cars in 1921, which is eighty-one percent of the total shipped in 1920. Fifty-two percent of the cars sold in 1921 were closed models, an increase of seven percent over the 1920 record.

• • •

New motor cars sold in the eleven countries of southern California during the period from January 1 to November 30, 1921, totaled 51,226, as compared with 43,148 for the same period in 1920. Who said business was bad?

• • •

Operation of motor buses and trucks used as common carriers, has been placed under the direction of the Oregon Public Service Commission, by a law passed at the present special session of the legislature.

• • •

John Nichols, eastern district representative for Dodge Brothers, has been appointed director of field operations, a new office, and has tackled the used car problem as his first task in his new position.

• • •

Construction of an automobile hotel has been begun at Vermont and Illinois Streets, Indianapolis. The building will house 400 automobile "guests" and will have complete service departments, with salesrooms on the ground floor.

• • •

The McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., of St. Louis, has acquired the plant and business of the Wainwright Engineering Corp., of Connersville, Ind., manufacturer of Wainwright pistons and pins. The business will be continued in Connersville, under the name of the McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., of Indiana.

• • •

The Concrete Association is publishing a very interesting series of "concrete trips." These take the form of maps showing motor routes that take travelers over concrete roads. The latest of these runs from Green Bay, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo., a distance of 570 miles, practically all on concrete highway. As an indication of the spread of the hard road cult, this is enlightening.

• • •

H. C. Miller and C. E. Cook have been appointed assistant general sales managers of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. Miller is to be in charge of all tire sales, pneumatic and solid, while Cook will supervise sales of mechanical rubber lines.

• • •

Wharton Motors of Dallas, Texas, has completed plans to establish a branch plant for the manufacture of motor trucks and a passenger car in Johnstown, Pa., and this city will also be the location for a new plant of the reorganised Traloid Motors Company, which plans to put out a complete line of speed wagons and trucks, including fire equipment.

Railway Use Of The Motor Truck

New York (by mail).—Use of motor trucks as an adjunct to the railroads is a topic of increasing interest among shippers and engineers. Before the American Society of Civil Engineers, Robert S Parsons, general manager of the Erie Railroad Company, said recently that there were five ways in which the use of motor trucks could be of advantage to the railways. First, in short branch line freight service, where collection involved many short stops and waits; second, in what was known as trap car service, where a car had to be left at a terminal until filled; third, suburban delivery, where delays were especially prevalent under the present system, due to the many transfers involved; fourth, the use of motor rather than warehouse delivery would permit establishment of terminal freight yards far from the congested districts of cities, with motor truck delivery from those points; and finally, Mr. Parsons advocated an entire system of terminal distribution by trucks, leaving the freight yards and returning to them, involving either tractors and trailers, such as had been in successful use from all the railroad yards in East St. Louis into St. Louis, at a tremendous saving both of time and expense. These trucks might have demountable bodies, which could be left with the consignee for unloading, or with the consignor for loading, as in Cincinnati.

Recently the Erie had made a contract for delivery in New York by motor truck of all freight received at its yards in Jersey City, sending the loaded trucks across the ferries during the time when the traffic was at its lowest. The result had shown great economy of time and expense, and this was expected to increase as shippers realised the value of the service.

Mr. Parsons urged as an alternative plan to the tremendously expensive harbor development plans outlined both by the port authority, and the Board of Estimate, involving great terminal yards and railroad construction, the construction of four vehicular tunnels under the North River, with a belt line connecting all the freight yards on the New Jersey meadows, to bring the freight to the point most convenient for its destination. These tunnels should run from lower New York, with a possible extension to Brooklyn, to a point adjacent to the terminal yards of the Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroads; the present tunnel as planned, between Canal Street, New York, to the vicinity of the Erie and Lackawanna yards; from Fiftieth Street, Manhattan, to connect with the West Shore Railroad yards at Weehawken and from the vicinity of One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street to the yards near Fort Lee. Without further construction, it had already been amply proved that motor trucks could be used advantageously from and to all roads entering New York from the north and east, and a similar tunnel connecting Staten Island and Brooklyn, now authorised, would be ample to cover the terminal yards there.

This plan would not increase motor truck traffic in the congested districts, as trucks were already utilised for final delivery, and would eliminate practically all north and south traffic of the trucks, as the New Jersey Belt Line would be utilised to make the motor haul as short as possible.

Mcre Studebakers Sold But Repair Sales Fall Off

Motor vehicles and parts exports last year by the United States reached a total value of $102,945,610, according to latest figures available. The following table summarises export figures to Jan. 1, 1922:

Value of motor vehicles and parts exported, including engines and tires	$102,945,610
Number of motor cars exported	30,639
Value of motor cars exported	33,712,208
Number of motor trucks exported	7,748
Value of motor trucks exported	$11,457,616
Number of countries to which automobiles were exported during year	114

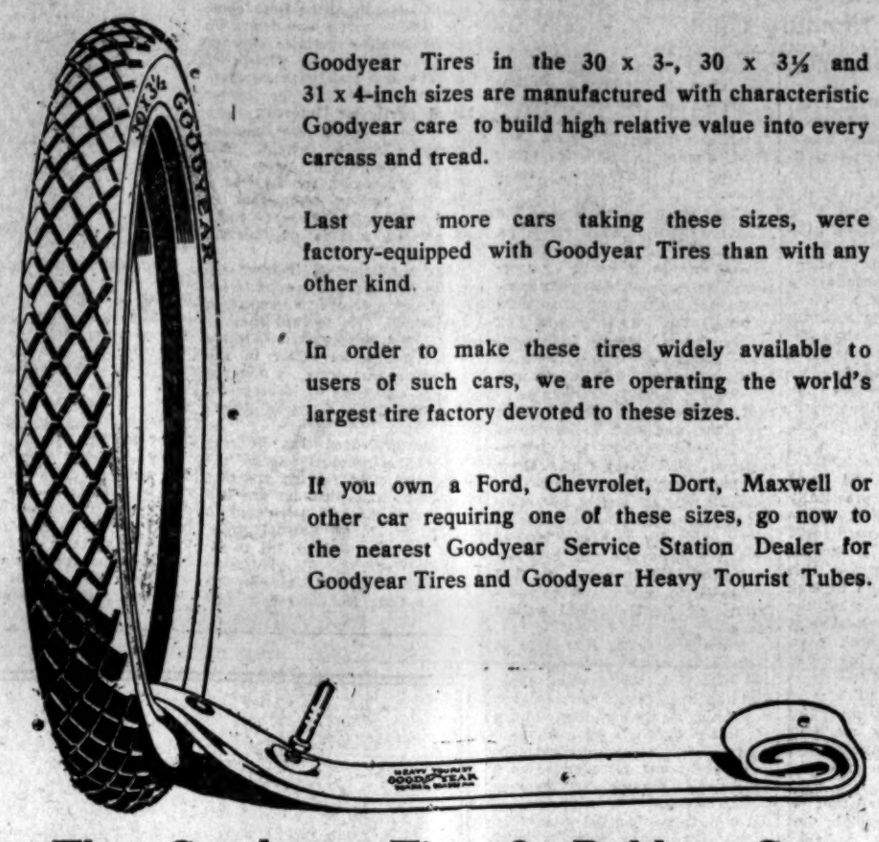
155 Models In N. A. C. C. Book For Year, Just Out

One hundred and fifty-five models of motor cars are shown in the 1922 handbook of automobiles which has just been issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The book is a ready guide to the general appearance, price group and specifications of the principal models of automobiles and motor trucks being produced this year by the leading manufacturers in the United States who are members of the N. A. C. C. The gasoline passenger car section illustrates 155 models, with seventy in the gasoline commercial department and five in the electric vehicle division.

This hand book of the automobile industry in America has become a standard of reference among domestic and foreign dealers, export houses, American consuls, state secretaries, dealer associations and clubs. Copies may be obtained from the N. A. C. C., which makes a charge of 50 cents each to partially cover cost.

Equip Your Small Car With Goodyear Tires



Goodyear Tires in the 30 x 3-, 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4-inch sizes are manufactured with characteristic Goodyear care to build high relative value into every carcass and tread.

Last year more cars taking these sizes, were factory-equipped with Goodyear Tires than with any other kind.

In order to make these tires widely available to users of such cars, we are operating the world's largest tire factory devoted to these sizes.

If you own a Ford, Chevrolet, Dort, Maxwell or other car requiring one of these sizes, go now to the nearest Goodyear Service Station Dealer for Goodyear Tires and Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Offices Throughout the World.

GOODYEAR

"Owners' Roll" Notable List

Industrial chieftains, authors, sportsmen, financiers and many others are included in the list of owners of Lafayette cars.

John D. Rockefeller and his son-in-law, Walter S. Bowler, vice president of the Lake Shore Banking and Trust company of Cleveland, have their names upon the roll. The Rockefeller LaFayette, a touring car, is well known to residents of and visitors to Daytona, Fla., where the hard sand beach and lenient regulations invite safe, thrilling speed.

Harry Payne Whitney, internationally noted for his participation in polo and his support of the turf, has purchased two LaFayettes. One is a custom-built body of his own fancy on a LaFayette chassis.

Dwight Filley Davis, donor of the Davis cup and an originator of international tennis competition, drives a beaver-brown LaFayette touring car.

Ralph de Palma, famous automobile racer, was one of the first to own a LaFayette torpedo, a four-passenger car.

George P. Sacks, vice president of the Chapin-Sacks corporation of Washington, D. C., who has just purchased his third LaFayette, has made the LaFayette standard for his motor "stable."

John Wanamaker Jr. of Philadelphia finds pleasure at the wheel of his own car, a LaFayette touring model. A. Lincoln Filene of Boston is another merchant chief who is a LaFayette owner. His car is a fourdoor coupe.

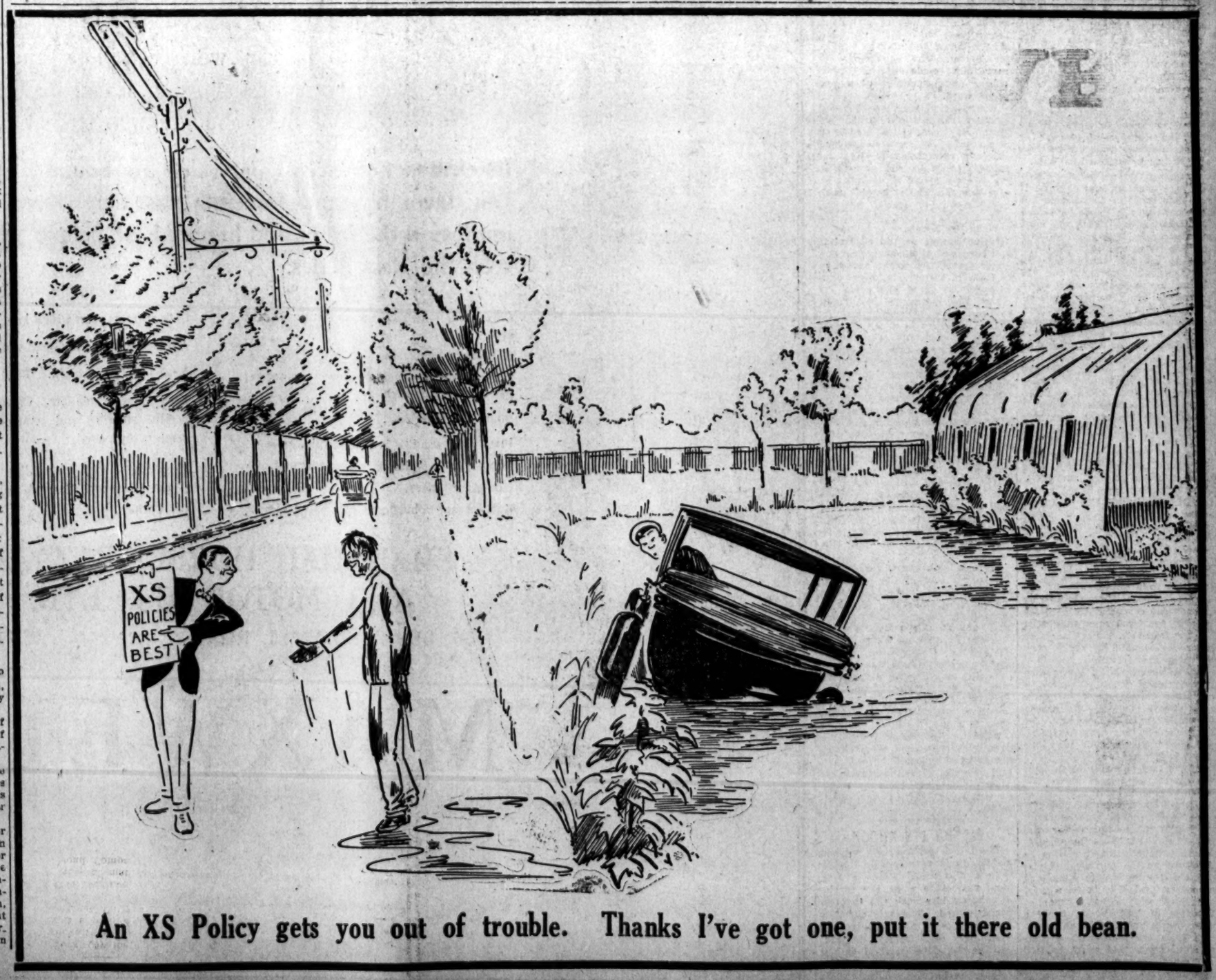
Booth Tarkington, the novelist, received his LaFayette touring car at Kennebunkport, Me., last summer. Clarence Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph: Howard F. Thurber, president of the New York Telephone company; Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National bank of Boston, and A. H. Lance, vice president of the Simmons Bed company, are others who have purchased LaFayettes.

Prominent among those who own LaFayettes is Samuel Allen, president of the Franklin Railway Supply company of New York.

Otis R. Cook, vice president of the Howe Rubber company of Cleveland, who owns two LaFayettes, a torpedo and a coupe.

C. F. Kettering, head of the Dayton Engineering laboratories of Dayton, has purchased for his personal use a LaFayette roadster finished in "blue devil blue."

Sheldon Whitehouse, counselor of the United States embassy in Paris uses a LaFayette torpedo for his travels about France in the interest of the American Government. Herman Widerkehr, machinery manufacturer of Zurich, Switzerland, is another ardent motorist whose LaFayette, a touring car, has excited the admiration of Europeans.



An XS Policy gets you out of trouble. Thanks I've got one, put it there old bean.

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1922

BOXING CLUB SCRAPPERS TO MEET THE NAVY

Program Issued For April 5th And 6th Shows Much Class

BOUTS ON AT TOWN HALL

Best Men Of Shanghai To Meet Navy Boxers In Return Match

Shanghai Pugs, tutored and otherwise will mix with the best of the British Cruiser Carlisle and gunboats on Wednesday and Thursday of this week at the Town Hall. The local fight promoters have soared up a good card of fighters for the tournament and are hopeful of maintaining their prestige against the Navy.

The program which was issued yesterday follows:

Bowdidge of the Carlisle, 156 lbs. vs. Jock Harkins of the Carlisle, 147 lbs, 10 rounds.

Botley of the Carlisle, vs. Chaney of the Shanghai Amateur Boxing Club, both at 128 lbs., 10 rounds.

Yorke of the Carlisle vs. Barnes of the Cricket, at 147 lbs., 8 rounds.

Dealey of the Carlisle 140 lbs. vs. Cory of the Bee, 130 lbs., 6 rounds.

Tallemache of the Carlisle vs. "Baby" Siemssen, of the Club both, at 135 lbs., 6 rounds.

Todd of the Carlisle vs. Johannson, of the Club at 128 lbs. to 6 rounds.

Charlesworth of the Carlisle vs. Carlsen of the Club at 130 lbs. to 6 rounds.

Maguire of the Carlisle vs. Jesu of the Club at 120 lbs., 6 rounds.

Drummer Mew of the Carlisle vs. Karanjia of the Club at 110 lbs.

Slogger Sam vs. Buster Bill, 117 lbs., at 6 rounds.

Crabbe of the Carlisle vs Young of the Club, 117 lbs. to 6 rounds.

Bannister vs. Sargant, both of the Carlisle at 160 lbs. 6 rounds.

Boy Kew vs. Fraseca, 55 lbs. 4 rounds.

Nobleston vs. Hertsberg, both of the club, 80 lbs. 4 rounds.

The officials will be:

Referee: Dr. Wm. O'Hara.

Judges: Lieut. C. Brown, R.N., Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Major W. R. McBain.

Time-keeper: Mr. F. Jones.

Honorary Surgeon, Dr. Marshall and partners.

Donors of trophies:

Mr. Jack Stunt, Mr. A. Brook-Smith, Mr. Percy Fowler, Mr. C. E. Sparke, Oxford and Cambridge Society, Merchant Service Club, Lloyds Weekly, International Savings Society, Lester, Johnston and Morriss, Caldbeck Macgregor and Co., and the Race Club.

College Football Is Spectacle Says Harvard President

(Chung Mei Service)

Boston, March 10.—The question as to whether competitive intercollegiate contests, and more especially football matches, do not play too important a part in the undergraduate life of American colleges has been asked by president Lowell of Harvard University in his annual report.

Mr. Lowell finds that the general interest of the public in football, as well as in other sports, has markedly increased since the war, and that one of the results of the manifestation of this public interest has been the excessive importance that almost everywhere in the United States attaches itself to the sport of American college undergraduates.

Football in particular has become a public spectacle, attended by thousands of spectators, a spectacle that repeats itself on each successive Saturday of the football season.

A single boat race, and cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, supplemented by intramural contests, he points out, is sufficient to stimulate and maintain a high level of interest in these sports in England's two most famous universities, and to Mr. Lowell the necessity for maintaining such public spectacles every Saturday during the autumn is "certainly not clear."

Mr. Lowell offers no solution, but invites a fresh consideration of the problems involved.

AM'N. CO. SHOOT

The April Monthly Cup and Spoon Competition of the American Company S.V.C. will be fired at the Rifle Range on Monday, April 3, 1922, from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m. Conditions: S.V.C. Practices 16 and 17, Bring Bayonets.

A "Pogoist"

Miss Billye Weston

WHEN Miss Billye Weston was in Europe she saw the kiddies there playing a new jumping game called "Pogo." The game made quite a hit with Miss Weston so she brought several Pogo sticks with her on her return and is now teaching some of her little friends the game.

FOOTBALL CLUB BEAT ENGINEERS IN FINAL GAME

Final football matches yesterday found the Club first and the Marine Engineers opposed on the Polo grounds, and a victory resulting at 2-0 for the S. F. C., while the Navy and the Police seconds tied at 3-all and the Police drew with the Carlisle 2 goals to 2.

Play on the whole was not too good. Coulcher of the Club first scored the two goals for his team and kicked in another but an offside rule kept him out of the third goal. The game was the real final league fixture of the season. It was the last test between the Club and the Engineers, the last trial between the league leaders and the runners up.

Friendly matches found the Navy and the Club second playing each to a 3-3 draw. The sailors drew their team from the gunboats Cricket, Cockshafer, Mantilis and Bee. Clifford for the Club counted the three goals. He kicked one in within a few minutes of the opening play, and had the score at 1-0 at half time in his favor.

The Navy equalised within 15 minutes in the second half and the game went to the draw in the last few minutes of play.

The Police and the Carlisle also played a drawn game, Isaacs and Munson scored the points for the S. M. P. The center forward and the center half for the Carlisle registered for the Navy. The game was hard fought with honors even throughout.

Ruth Holds Out For Big Salary

Babe Ruth has requested a salary "close to $50,000 for 1922," Colonel Jacob Ruppert, one of the owners of the Yankees, declared in announcing that the home run star was coming East to talk things over. Ruth, who is now on a vaudeville tour in the middle West, is reported to have received $25,000 last year.

Colonel Ruppert indicated that "there was a chance" of Ruth getting more money as he considered him "a reasonable man." There is no chance, however, he added, of Carl Mays, stellar pitcher, receiving more money this year. Mays signed a 3-year contract at $10,000 a season last year. Colonel Ruppert also indicated that the demands of Aaron Ward, second baseman, for a higher salary, would not be complied with.

"We are through with them," he said, "they must either sign or stay out."

Old Bill, Bremner Riding, Comes Back To Winning Form On Shanghai Course

Veteran Pony And Jockey Score Notable Victory In Steeplechase Winning From Favorite, Letchfield, Ridden By Mr. Heard

Easily the outstanding event of yesterday's race meeting at the Shanghai Race Club's Course was a spectacular return to old-time winning form that was staged by the Campox pony Old Bill and the rider who has ridden the pony to so many notable victories, Mr. S. B. Bremner. The outcome of the race, The York Steeplechase, over a course of about two miles delighted all the thousands who filled the stands to overflowing and a veritable ovation greeted pony and rider after the race.

Two of the nine events of yesterday's program were of the spectacular sort, the first, The Gatwick Hurdle Race and the second event, the steeplechase. Two of the 'field' ponies of the stable of Mr. Henry Morriss took first and second honors in the opening race. Nunsfield, ridden by Mr. Heard, finished first, and Seafield, with Mr. Liddell up, came in in second place. Mr. Dalgarno rode the Prelate to third in the race.

In the steeplechase Mr. Henry Morriss' Letchfield, ridden by Mr. Heard was long favorite and, despite the adverse showing of recent months the ranks of Old Bill's supporters put the pony into the place of second choice favorite. It was not until after the first round that Old Bill presented the display of old-time form when after laying back with the field Mr. Bremner pushed the pony first into third place, then in the back stretch up into second and into the final victory. Letchfield, the favorite finished two lengths behind in second place and Medina-Sidonia, with Mr. Dalgarno riding, third.

Throughout the card yesterday favorites ran closely to form and the general avarage of dividends was of low level.

The summaries follow:

1.—**The Gatwick Hurdle Race.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For China Ponies.—Seven furlongs.

Henry Morriss' grey Nunsfield, Heard ..... 158—1
Henry Morriss' grey Seafield, Liddell ..... 160—2
Beith and Dalgarno's black The Prelate, Dalgarno ..... 164—3

Unplaced: Tivoli (Bauld); Typhoon (Harper); Florina (Sokoloff); Cemos (Springfield); Le Lunatique (de Brabant); Harvestland (Hayes); Maconachie (F. A. Pollock); The Brigand (Elliott); See Fong (Hulthen).

Won by: three lengths, a head. Time: 1:57 4-5.

Pari-mutuel: For win $17.10; for place, $9.20, $17.60 and $10.80.

Members Cash Sweeps: First pony ticket, 10; second, 404; third, 215.

Unplaced, 89, 68, 254, 330, 35, 295, 15, 98, 70.

2.—**The York Steeplechase.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150, Third Tls. 75. For all China Ponies. Once Round and In.

Campox's bay Old Bill, Bremner ..... 158—1
Henry Morriss' chestnut Letchfield, Heard ... 161—2
Herlofson's grey Medina-Sidonia, Dalgarno .. 165—3

Unplaced: Wee Mac (Greig); Mahjongg, late Sparrow (Elliott); Seigna (DeBrabant); Lone Star (Springfield); The Bandit late St. Pancras, (Harper).

Won by: Two Lengths, many lengths.

Pari-mutuel: For win, $13.50; for place $5.90, $5.50 and $7.00.

Members Cash Sweeps, first pony ticket 135; second, 158; Third 186.

Unplaced, 47, 232, 119, 407, 217 and 141.

3.—**The Liverpool Plate.**—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. For all China Ponies. (Jockey Allowance). Half a Mile.

Mrs. William McBain's dun Kewiki, Knoll . 147—1
Mrs. C. R. Burkill's grey The King, C. R. Burkill ..... 156—2
Hellenic's brown Jason, Bremner ..... 156—3

Unplaced: Victoria (Bauld); The Heron (Sleap); The Robin (Hill); Baycroft (Liddell); Marlow (Moon); Shining Star (Hulthen); The Dancing Bird (Harper); Silver Idol (Zellensky).

Won by a head, half a length. Time: 56 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win $38.30. For place, $11.80, $14.20, $8.40.

Members Cash Sweep, first pony ticket 83; second 275, third 586.

Unplaced, 2, 26, 671, 225, 518, 323, 57 and 70.

4.—**The Lincoln Handicap.**—Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls.

(Continued on Page 2)

Wilson, Veteran Record Holder, Runs Last Race

Mr. Tong's chestnut pony Wilson, veteran of many a hard fought contest on both the Kiangwan and Shanghai courses, and, with a mark of 2:02 1-5, holder of the mile track record at Kiangwan, ran his last race a week ago at the Kiangwan meeting, for the pony had to be killed yesterday.

Wilson had been given a trial run in the morning and when the pony came in it was found to be in distress and later it was ascertained that it was suffering from a hemorrhage for which no relief could be given. In its final contest over a mile course at Kiangwan, Mr. A. L. Pinkerton rode the pony into second place, losing the race to Blazing Corn.

BASEBALL IS LOOMING GOOD FOR THIS YEAR

BY DYED IN THE WOOL

The baseball season will get off to a flying start if the Hay Maker stays warm, and the Management gets permission for the squad to use the bath house to dress in.

E. L. Tuck of the Oriental Secret Service was the first victim in the membership drive to contribute to the cause with Ten Fish, 999 more needed.

Mal Maloney made the first sale. Holliday infielder makes reservation to purchase Ticket No. 1. Jenkins S.V.C. gets No. 2 while Maloney asks to be favored with No. 13. Here's hoping for better luck.

Capt. Bills will have charge of all tryouts and urges that the following named men report as soon as the word is flashed through the columns of local papers. Hirsch, Holliday, Maloney, Dennison, Wynn, Scott, Smith, Griffith, Tuck, McLachlan, Ollerdesen, Homeworth, Gallop, Hendrickson, Ladd, Woods, Posner, Morrison, Bratten, Olsen, Hanna, Miocia, Irie, and Neprud.

Hoppy is still limping and will probably get a late start. This means that Mal will have to go to first and Holliday to the hot corner. Dennison is just about himself again after being on his back with the Doc standing over him cutting his appendix out.

Scott and Wynn will have to bear the brunt of the pitching until the Brown star gets his land legs back again.

Bratten is reputed to be a catcher of the first water and here's hoping he is for we are sadly in need of a good first string backstop.

Olsen, a new name to fandam is going to make some one in the infield hustle to hold their job.

The Japanese of the Hongkew District can be seen any and every morning playing our National Game, we could easily arrange for a few practice games with them before the stands go up.

Will bring this to a close now Ed as I have to take a good look at my togs, here's hoping that you can extract enuf dope from these lines to help awaken the would-be baseball artists. Your's for publication.

Pistol Title Shoot To Be Held This Month

The Shanghai .45 cal. revolver and pistol championship competition for 1922 (indoors) will be held during the month of April. This is an excellent opportunity for all who are armed with either the .455 Webley or the .45 Colts automatic pistol, to test their skill at a fixed target.

Competitors may provide their own weapons and ammunition, record targets may be fired off any day during the month. The temporary entrance to the revolver range is on Route de Say Zoong opposite Rue Ratard. 3 minutes from the Bubbling Well or Say Zoong tram terminus.

Harvard Crew Starts Spring Training

Harvard's aspiring oarsmen reported last week for indoor rowing practice in the Harvard Boathouse tank. Left to right they are: L. Thompson, stroke; H. Boyden, H. P. Stadler, G. Baker, C. F. McGillian T. R. Johnson, A. R. Sharp and C. P. Sullivan, who has already seated himself in the first shell of the many Crimson boats.

Corbett Says Dempsey Should Fight Gibbons

Challenger Has More Ability As Fighter than Any Other Possibility

BY JAMES J. CORBETT

If Jack Dempsey is awfully anxious to fight the toughest man among the aspirants for his crown, he ought to give battle to Tom Gibbons.

All things considered, Gibbons has shown more fighting ability through the last year than any of the men who want to take a crack at the champion. And certainly Gibbons, by knocking over something like 21 men in his last 22 starts, has proved his greatness even to the most skeptical.

A year ago Harry Wills, the negro, loomed up as the most formidable of Dempsey's prospective foemen. But not now. Wills hasn't accomplished anything remarkable in the year—and has suffered some setbacks. His failure to dispose of Bill Tate, who was Dempsey's sparring partner, brought about a big slump in the stock of the burly negro.

Tate always was soft for Dempsey. The big champion never knew the day when he couldn't have flattened Tate in any of their sparring exhibitions—had he really tried. Yet the same Tate won a decision from Wills and later went along with him to a draw. Tate is said to have had Wills on the floor in the latter contest, and many ringsiders claim that calling the thing a draw was a great injustice to Tate.

But, at any rate, Wills, in failing to whip a man who was "soft stuff" for Dempsey, has proved that he either has been overrated for a long, long while, or that he has gone back considerably.

While Wills was slipping, Gibbons has been coming. And in a spectacular way. No heavyweight of any era—and that includes Dempsey himself—has accomplished anything within a mile of Gibbons' knockout record. Tommy has ducked no one. He has taken on all who came. He has gone out of his way to get fights. And all except Bartley Madden were knocked out.

"Sure, I want to fight Dempsey," declares Gibbons. "That's what I've been working for. It's true that the men I've beaten have been, in the main, just ordinary fighters. But that's not my fault. I'm ready to fight any man in the land—but they aren't all eager to mix it with me. Harry Greb has been doing a lot of talking about a match with me. One was offered not so long ago by Tex Rickard. I accepted. Then Greb backed out.

"I'm ready to tackle Fulton—sure. And if Bill Brennan wants a fight he can have it. The same thing goes for Tunney and anyone else. I was sort of having some of my efforts for Carpentier, but I've concluded that the Frenchman isn't coming over here—at least for the purpose of fighting me. So I'll gladly mix it with anyone in the effort to prove that I am Dempsey's most formidable rival."

Gibbons, despite the assertion of some is big enough to fight any living man. He's a trifle beyond 6 feet in height—and scales between 175 and 178. Within six months he'll probably hit around 180.

The St. Paul Irishman is fast, he's clever, he has terrific walloping power and he is a phantom on defense. In his last 40 fights, no man really has laid a glove on him—something that cannot be said of any other fistic warrior in the game.

A process of elimination seems to settle upon Gibbons as the real rival of Dempsey—as the one man of them all who is really entitled to battle the big champion. Consider them all:

Fulton—Already knocked out by Dempsey and Wills and seemingly far removed now from any greatness which he may have had.

Wills—Probably over-rated at the outset and not so good now as he was.

Brennan—Twice knocked out by Dempsey and away from the ring for nearly a year.

Tenney—Cannot be reckoned in Dempsey's class now.

Which leaves Gibbons, victor in every one of his last 22 starts, including 21 knockout wins; never knocked out and never knocked off his feet; fighting in more sensational style now than ever before; fit and ready to battle any man in the world—and fit and ready to give a real battle to the greatest.

The next fight for Jack Dempsey, therefore, should be against Gibbons—the man who deserves the chance

SAYS 'BUGS' Baer:

FOWLER WAS A MODEL FIGHTER

Never Punched In A Clinch. Which Was Why He Never Punched

Dear, though cheap:

When your canvas commuter, Fowler, alias Gink the Gunk, met Sweet Cookie he was knocked for a continuous goal.

Sweet had to pull 239 punches so that the fight could last two rounds.

The canvas gave Gink the Home Again Blues so bad that he broke all records four chinning himself on the floor. Gink's alibi was that the frost had killed the buds on his double deck of brass knuckles.

Yours and mine,
SLIPPERY ELLUM, of Chicago.

Gink was one of the best fighters who ever claimed a four.

We admit that one punch was his limit. But he always went the limit.

Did you ever hear of playing poker for table stakes? Sure.

Well, Gink played pugilism for floor stakes.

Fair enough.

Some folks claim that he inherited his champion's title from his old man, who won it off Gink's mother.

Big lie. Gink's mother could wallop the old man so silly that he would go out and try to post a letter in the meringue pie chute in the Automat.

Then he would go out and tip his hat to all the bronze statues in the park.

If we happen to be right, we want you to correct us.

Harry Wardell said he lived the life of a pancake.

Always flat.

He also lived the life of a pencil. Easily lead.

Willie Fitzpatrick chirps that he smacked Gink Fowler once and chopped his face open. Split his nose so bad that surgeon couldn't get enough stuff to sew it. Had to put hooks and eyes on it and button it up.

Did you ever think that Eskimos live to be eighty years old and never see a skating rag?

SAME BASEBALL TO BE USED THIS YEAR SAYS MAKER

The ball in use in the major leagues the coming season will be the same in every detail as last year, according to Charles E. White, whose business has to do with the making of that ball; at least there is no present intention of making any changes. One never can tell what will happen, but nobody connected with the running of big league baseball has, so far as can be discovered, considered having the ball any less lively. "Same ball," says Mr. White.

Personally, I think it not good for baseball in the long run for a ball to be slammed as far and as often as it was in spells last year. It makes hits and runs too common for sustained relish, though there was no symptom last year of the fans tiring of their abundant quantity. Abundance to that extent was not continuous, it will be remembered, which helped.

A favorite topic last season was that ball—whether it was livelier or whether the pitching was below standard. The evidence is pretty strong that it was livelier, not through any particular design in that direction, but through improved material in making the ball. Then, too, pitching betimes was pretty soggy, though that this should be so because of a sudden and wide disuse of the curve ball is not very appealing as an explanation.

Most pitchers are sensible enough to know that they couldn't go far without a curve ball, for few of them have the Johnsonian speed. The pitchers of the Giants did silence the Yankee hitters with their liberal use of curves, but Douglas's spitter was quite as effective. Mays and Hoyt didn't use any more curves than usual and the Giants found them very hard to hit. Mays in the first game didn't use a curve.

What count in good pitching, always have and always will, are: When to use this and that, mixture, control, heart and head. Possession of these qualities will vary from year to year so long as there's human equation.

PINKERTON, WELL KNOWN RIDER, IS SERIOUSLY HURT

Effects of Injury Received In Fall of Hongkong Cause Anxiety

Mr. A. L. Pinkerton, who has come into particular notice as a wellknown race rider in the past year, is in a serious condition at the Victoria Nursing Home as the outcome, in the belief of his physicians, of an injury he suffered while riding in a race at the recent Hongkong meeting.

In the race at Hongkong Mr. Pinkerton suffered a heavy fall, but at the time seemingly he escaped any serious injury. After returning to Shanghai he gave no evidence of any ill effect of the mishap until Friday when he was suddenly stricken at the Race Club. A state of suspended animation developed after he was taken to the Victoria Nursing Home and his condition yesterday was of a nature to cause the utmost anxiety to his large circle of friends.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPORTS ATTRACT CROWD

Track Vents And Drills Keep Boys Of School Busy For Afternoon

MRS. SYMONS GAVE PRIZES

Col. Marr Johnson Judges The Competitive Drill Display

A large number of parents and friends assembled yesterday afternoon to see the annual sports of the Cathedral school. It was a very successful meeting and the punctuality and smoothness of the arrangements was due to the assistance given by friends of the school who acted in various capacities, as Judges, starters, timekeepers, record keepers etc.

The Committee of the Recreation Club, as in previous years, very kindly lent the Club ground to the School for the afternoon.

The first part of the program consisted of track events, and after an interval for tea, the four teams gave a competitive display of drill judged by Col. Marr-Johnson, C. D. Pearson, Esq., and Inspector Fairbairn. The trophy for this event was the shield presented by the CHINA PRESS and was won by Hickmott's team with 60 points, Hindson's team coming next with 59.

Tug of war, Relay, Hurdles, Walking race and a fine display of slow bicycle riding in which Hickmott, W. McCann and H. Aiers distinguished themselves, followed.

At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Symons gave the prizes, consisting of silver cups presented by friends and parents, to the lucky competitors.

The following are the items:

100 yds.—6 and under:
1. H. Marshall.
2. B. Stewart.
3. A. Robbins.

100 yds.—7 and under:
1. T. Cruttwell.
2. J. Blechynden.
3. W. Drakeford.

100 yds.—9 and under:
1. F. Hadley.
2. J. Martin.
3. B. P. Pearson.

100 yds.—Girls under 10:
1. M. Large.
2. B. Kirk.
3. H. Bough.

100 yds.—12 and under:
1. D. M. Hykes.
2. W. B. Hykes.
3. J. Marshall.

100 yds.—14 and under:
1. R. Hykes. Time 11 1-5 sec.
2. W. McCann.
3. D. M. Hykes.

100 yds.—Three legged race:
1. J. Marshall and D. M. Hykes.
2. A. Brankstone and B. Gray.
3. D. Starling and F. Hadley.

Boat and Shoe race:
1. B. Gray.
2. A. Brankston.
3. J. Marshall.

Egg and Spoon race:
1. G. Fairbairn.
2. J. Kirk.
3. H. Roberts.

100 yds.—Girls over 16:
1. M. Hooley.
2. M. Hill.
3. Bonianovsky.

Half Mile Bicycle race:
1. A. Hickmott.
2 G. McCann.
3. G. Forrester.

Medicine Ball:
Sieferts' team.

Tug-of-War:
McCann's team.
Team Drill.
Hickmott's Team.

Backward Running:
Hindson's team.

Team Relay race:
1. McCann's team.
2. Hindson's team.
3. Hickmott's team.

Slow Bicycle race:
1. A. Hickmott.
2. W. McCann.
3. H. Ayres.

120 yds. Hurdles:
1. McCann.
2. Hindson.

The Walk:
1. Pratt.
2. Elliott.
3. Richards.

Consolation race:
1. Kirby Boyd.
2. D. Wells.

The following were the winners of the school trophies:

The Whitham Shield for half mile relay race:
G. McCann's team.

The CHINA PRESS Shield for team efficiency:
A. Hickmott's team.

The Field Shield presented by Major Pilcher:
For aggregate of points in all races by members of the team:
A. Hickmott's team.

Sir Haviland de Sausmarez Belt:
Individual points in championships events:
G. McCann.

The outstanding event of the sports was the 100 yds. dash of R. Hykes. Not yet 15 and running in tennis shoes, he finished in 11 1-5 seconds.

HARVARD PLANS TO CUT DOWN TO TRAINING TERM

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Harvard Crimson, the college daily, admitting the impossibility of immediately jumping to the ideal conditions in football, declared editorially today:

"It is essential to consider what steps might be taken to remedy the situation. The most obvious is the elimination of training before the opening of the college term, and cutting down the schedule to make this possible. It may also be advisable to abandon such forms of advertising as have been seen on subway billboards, which rather vitiates any claim that revenue is not sought after.

"As soon as possible intersectional games should be eliminated from the football schedule, for several reasons. The first is that it is inevitable that the system of always playing at home cannot be adhered to without arousing a harmful amount of antagonism. 'Well,' ask some, 'why not play return games?' The answer is to be found in the increasing demands not from other colleges so much as from Harvard's own graduates, to play in every part of the country. If all the graduates were to be pleased the result would be that the team would play half its games away from Cambridge, tremendously increasing the emphasis on football and emphasising more than ever its advertising value and commercialism.

"Moreover, it cannot be denied that the demand on the part of the graduates arises from a commendable desire to have Harvard in good repute in the various localities. Plainly this is using the football team as an advertising agent. The principle underlying the present policy of playing only one game a year away is that the football team be not used as an advertising agent. It is therefore evident that intersectional contests are not in accordance with this principle."

Baseball practice will start at Harvard Tuesday, February 14, when the pitchers and catchers will report to Coach Slattery in the cage on Soldiers Field. The preceding evening a baseball mass meeting will be held in the Union, with Slattery, Capt. Coulon and Dr. Nichols as speakers.

Decision To Be Given In Roth Case Tomorrow

Charges of having made threats to kill that were made by Mr. L. E. Roth against his wife were heard in camera yesterday before U. S. Commissioner F. J. Schuhl who announced at the conclusion of the hearing that he would render his decision in the case on Monday. Mr. Roth was represented at the hearing by Judge Cornell Franklin and Mr. Nelson Lurton appeared for Mrs. Roth.

In the course of the hearing the testimony of a number of police officers was heard and Messrs. R. Bluhm and D. J. Steinberg, appearing as witnesses for the prosecution, described conversations and incidents upon which the charges are based.

A suit for divorce in which Mr. Roth is plaintiff is pending in the United States Court for China.

Cambridge Favorite In Big Boat Race

(Reuter's Service)

London, March 31.—Following the injury to Barter, the No. 4 in the Oxford boat, necessitating the substitution of a spare man, the betting is now 2 to 1 on Cambridge.

Chips On Their Shoulders

AND they dare Jack Dempsey to "knock 'em out." Six of the sixteen heavyweights selected and trained by Jimmy Johnson, boxing instructor, in the hope that one may prove worthy of a match.

William McBain's grey Full House, late Closing Time, late Full House, Springfield .....158—2
W. Lent's grey Bindle, Bauld .....155—3
Also ran: Rio Negro, (Hill); St. Lawrence, (Moon); Astral (Moller); Scesaplana, (Wuillemeier); Gulfsand, (Knoll); Silver Idol, (Zellensky).
Won by many lengths, 1½ length.
Time—2:04.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $11.20, for place 1st $7.20, 2nd $13.70, 3rd $16.40.
Members' Sweep: 1st pony ticket 247, 2nd 724, 3rd 368.
Unplaced: 185, 98, 458, 798, 94, and 63.

Old Bill, Bremner Riding, Comes Back To Winning Form On Shanghai Course

(Continued from Page 1)

206. Third, Tls. 100. A Handicap for all China Ponies. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mackie and Wright's black Jet, Bremner .153—1
Hellenic's grey Adonis, Bauld .....*144—2
Captain Bahnson's cream Guldborg, Hill ....*153—2
*Dead heat.
Unplaced: Grand Slam (Zellensky); Rouble (Knoll); Apollo (Wuillemeier); Mistylight (Moller); Seabird (Heard); Lightning Raider (Harper).
Won by a neck; dead heat. Time—2:38 3-5
Pari-mutuel: For win $26.80, for place, $11.70, $33.50 (Adonis) and $13.70 (Guldborg).
Members Cash Sweep: First pony ticket 210; second 102, third 427.
Unplaced, 684, 195, 249, 597, 567, 374.

5.—The Goodwood Stakes.—For China Ponies. Classic Winners barred. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Gilpin's bay Barometer, Greig .....155—1
Eastwood and Harper's grey Greyhound, Harper .....157—2
C. Knight's ches. Easter Morn, Knight .....147—3
Also ran: The Flying Squirrel, (Brand Sorensen); Kishima, (Sokoloff); Just-for-Luck, late Redskin, (Sweeting); Struthfarrar, (F. A. Pollock); The Kingfisher, (Schwerzer); Starland, (R. S. Dallas); Cape Horn, (Hulthen); Mon Homme, (Hitch); Golden Tassel, (Muir).
Won by 1½ lengths, a neck. Time—1:31 2-5.
Pari-mutuel, for win $107.20, for place 1st $24.40, 2nd $7.30, 3rd $29.60.
Members' Sweep—1st pony ticket 577, 2nd 657, 3rd 330.
Unplaced—142, 760, 702, 275, 111, 705, 593, 331 and 514.

6.—The Warwick Selling Race.—For all China Ponies. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

J. Beudin and M. Speelman's grey Zaandam, A. N. Dallas .....146—1
J. Spunt and N. W. Hickling's ches. Last Call III, Hill .....153—2
C. R. Burkill's grey Free-and-Easy, Bauld ....144—3
Also ran: Conqueror Dahlia, (Knoll); Wild Night, (Sweeting); Fifteen Cents, (Zellensky); Oxus, (Moon); Father Confessor, (Braad Sorensen); The Dark Bird, (Springfield); Christmas Toy, (Heard); Goodland, (R. S. Dallas); Lahana, (Hulthen); Wai-ki-ki, (F. A. Pollock); The King, (C. R. Burkill); Cake o' Soap, (Knight); Moonlighter, (Harper).
Won by many lengths, ¾ length.
Time—1:29 4-9.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $23.50, for place 1st $9.50, 2nd $10.60, 3rd $13.40.
Members' Sweep: 1st pony ticket 521, 2nd 48, 3rd 181.
Unplaced—208, 345, 614, 446, 326, 658, 632, 490, 838, 414, 195, 474, and 213.

7.—The Doncaster Handicap, A. Class.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third Tls. 75. A handicap for China Ponies that have never started in at flat Race prior to 1st January, 1921, and that have started in at least Three flat Races since that date. One Mile and a Quarter.

Robson's ches. The Baby Bird, A. N. Dallas ..152—1
Toog's grey, Nelson, Greig 152—2
Cemos' ches. Crowborough, Springfield .....154—3
Also ran: Carlington, (Diddell); Wild West, (Knoll); San Juan, (Bremner); Tommy Lad, (Heard); Harbin, (Harper).
Won by one length, a head. Time—2:39 4-5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $47.30, for place 1st $12.60, 2nd $7.20, 3rd $15.40.
Members' Sweep: 1st pony ticket 86, 2nd 297, 3rd 523.
Unplaced—621, 465, 624, 13, and 411.

8.—The Doncaster Handicap, B. Class.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 150. Third, Tls. 75. A Handicap for China Ponies that have never started in a flat Race prior to 1st January, 1921. One Mile and a Quarter.

Slogger's black Kempston, Hill .....155—1
Robert's dun Sir John, Knoll .....153—2
Cire's dun Standlight, Moller .....153—3
V. M. and C. R. B.'s bay Larceny, A. N. Dallas 150—3
Also ran: Tangiers, (Bremner); Speyside, (Liddell); Delawar, (Bauld); Henry VIII, (Moon); Northern Star, (Springfield); The Copper Bird, (Heard); Mountebank, (Hulthen); Kobe, (Zellensky); Golden Rod, (White).
Won by 1½ length, ½ length dead heat.
Time—2:39 1-5.
Pari-mutuel: For win, $14.60, for place 1st $7.60, 2nd $11.10, 3rd $7.50 and $8.20, D. H.
Members' Sweep: 1st pony ticket 264, 2nd 586, 3rd 246 and 779 D. H.
Unplaced: 756, 566, 85, 246, 446, 653, 826, 845, 779, and 641.

9.—The Brighton Plate.—For China Ponies that have started in a flat Race since January 1, 1922. One Mile.

Fay and Seth's grey Christmas Gift, Heard ....150—1

Sporting Editor's Letter Box

Sporting Editor: THE CHINA PRESS.

The perusal of your article of the 26th of March anent boxing caused us infinite surprise and we are totally at a loss to understand such an unwarranted attack. We would be greatly intrigued to know from what source it emanated.

In your article you accused us of having begged for bouts and then faded. Well, Mr. "writer," it may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Parkes was approached on three separate occasions subsequent to the issue of our defi and that various excuses were availed of to procrastinate. Among the numerous reasons advanced was the difficulty of constructing a movable ring. We then offered to fight at the Boxing Club's quarters where bouts have been held before now, but still there was nothing doing.

"If the writer's information is correct none of the said untutored pugs have offered to climb into the ring against anybody." Permit us to differ; two of us did offer our services. One was rejected because there were no heavy enough partners to put him through his paces. The other was incapacitated by a troublesome ankle. At any rate, what right has the Boxing Club to expect us to rally round them whenever they happen to have a competition on. Cannot they find their own boxers without casting such aspersions to compel outside pugs to join up? We presume the Boxing Club was cognisant of what was about to be published. If we are mistaken in our conjecture, we humbly apologise!

"Parkes is still hunting down those 'untutored pugs' who were begging to fight a while ago, but are keeping well under cover." We propose to come out of our shell six weeks from hence, say the 13th of May, against the Shanghai Boxing Club. We need at least that period's training for we haven't the facilities of the Senior organisation. There is another vital reason that has precluded us from taking part in Mr. Parkes' projected tourney, and that is the short notice that we outsiders get. We cannot train for a serious competition with only two weeks' notice.

Now that we have named a date, we expect to be replied to decisively. We do not desire to be placed again in such an unenviable predicament, the subject of caustic and undeserved remarks.

Trusting that you will give the above the publicity necessary to indicate. Yours, etc'

"THE UNTUTORED PUGS."
Shanghai, March 31, 1922.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely monthly is administered. Those who have once resorted to them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. 8264

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1922.
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th May.

Entries for the Spring Race Meeting, 1922, will close at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th April, 1922.

Entry-Forms are now available at the Grand Stand.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.
47356

LET US DO YOUR PAINTING
THE FEARON DANIEL COMPANY

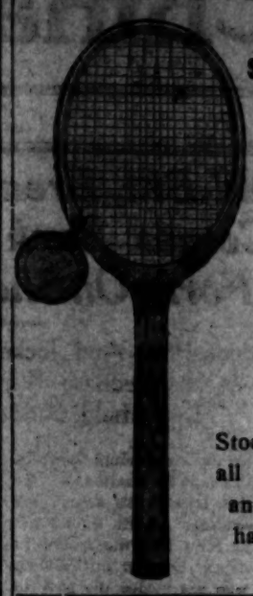
AMERICAN COMPANY, S. V. C.

The April Monthly Cup and Spoon Competition will be fired at the Rifle Range on Monday, April 3, 1922, from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m.

Conditions: S.V.C. Practices 16 and 17. Bring Bayonets.

MARKSMANSHIP COMMITTEE.
47385

TENNIS SEASON 1922



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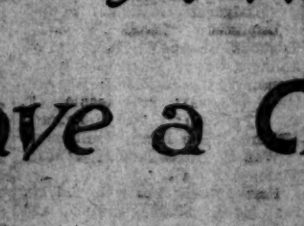

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British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.
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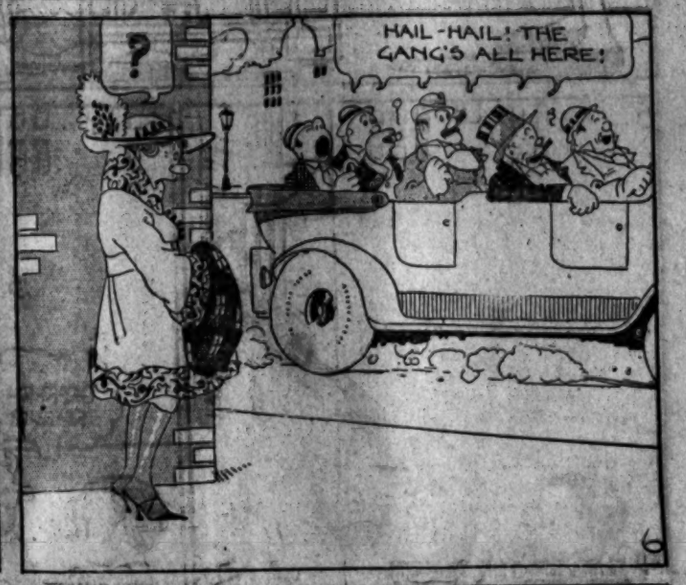
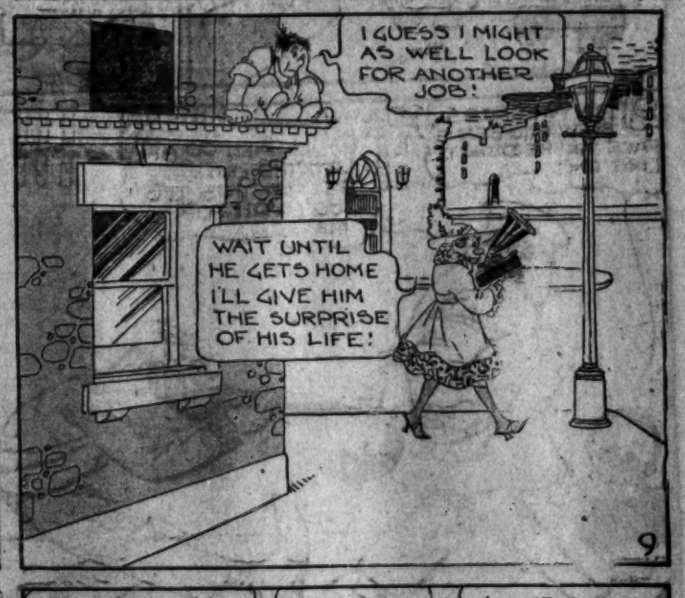
See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father

I HEAR HIS VOICE- I'M SORRY I HOPE- I'VE NOT DISTURBED HIM-
AN' I HOPE TO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS-
HE'S IN A CONFERENCE WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS-
4

I'LL NOT WAIT- I'M SO HAPPY TO KNOW HE IS INTERESTED IN BUSINESS- TELL HIM TO GET HOME EARLY TO DINNER.
HE'S PRETTY BUSY RIGHT NOW BUT I'LL TELL HIM AFTER THE MEETING-
5

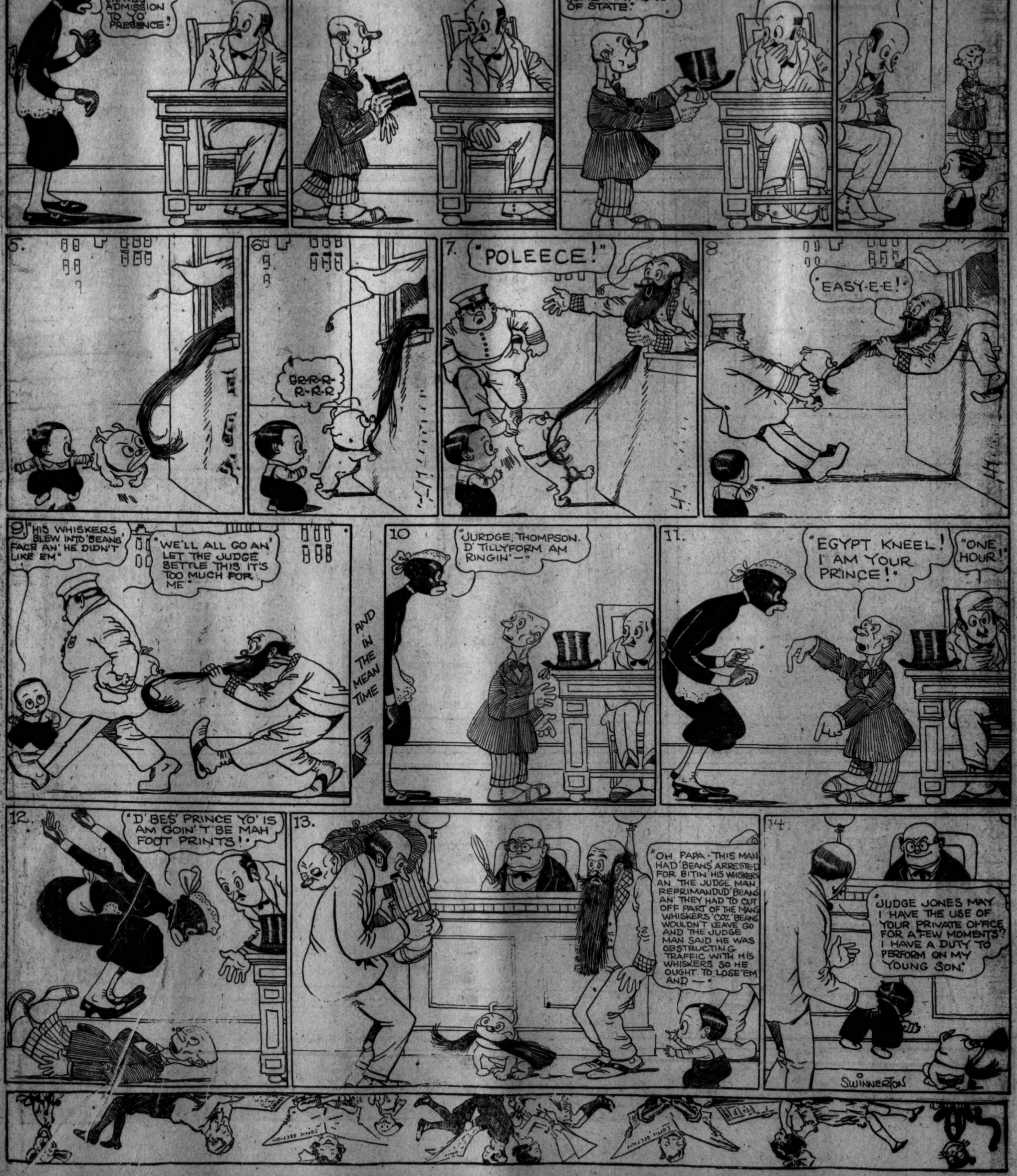




I'M SORRY I COULDN'T SEE YOU TODAY BUT THAT BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETIN' HAD ME TIED UP ALL DAY IN THE OFFICE- WE JUST GOT THROUGH-
WELL- WHILE I WAS DOWN TOWN I BOUGHT A NEW RECORD FOR YOU TO HEAR!
10

FOR GOODNESS SAKE- YOU LOOK AS THOUGH YOU'VE BEEN IN A COUPLE OF TRAIN WRECKS-
HOW DID IT HAPPEN?
I WUZ PULLIN' OFF A BIG DEAL!
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1.
"JURDGE THOMPSON DEY'S A MIGHTY PO LOOKIN' SPECIMEN OUTSIDE WHO CRAVES ADMISSION TO YO' PRESENCE!"
"IT MAY BE AN OLD CLIENT I EXPECT. SHOW HIM IN."
2.
? ? ?
3.
"I AM THE PRINCE OF WALES AND I'VE CALLED TO GET YOUR ADVICE ON SOME MATTERS OF STATE."
"ER-EXCUSE ME A MOMENT WHILE I RETIRE AND DRESS TO RECIEVE ROYALTY"
4.
"JIMMY RUN OUT AND BRING THE FIRST POLICEMAN YOU MEET."
5.
6.
GR-R-R-R-R-R
7.
"POLEECE!"
8
"EASY-E-E!"
9.
"HIS WHISKERS BLEW INTO 'BEANS' FACE AN' HE DIDN'T LIKE 'EM"
"WE'LL ALL GO AN' LET THE JUDGE SETTLE THIS IT'S TOO MUCH FOR ME."
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
10
"JURDGE, THOMPSON. D' TILLYFORM AM RINGIN'—"
11.
"EGYPT KNEEL! I AM YOUR PRINCE!"
"ONE HOUR!"
12.
"D' BES' PRINCE YO' IS AM GOIN' T' BE MAH FOOT PRINTS!"
13.
"OH PAPA - THIS MAN HAD 'BEANS' ARRESTED FOR BITIN' HIS WHISKERS AN THE JUDGE MAN REPRIMANDUD 'BEANS' AN' THEY HAD TO CUT OFF PART OF THE MANS WHISKERS 'COZ' BEANS WOULDN'T LEAVE GO AND THE JUDGE MAN SAID HE WAS OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC WITH HIS WHISKERS SO HE OUGHT TO LOSE 'EM AND —"
14.
"JUDGE JONES MAY I HAVE THE USE OF YOUR PRIVATE OFFICE FOR A FEW MOMENTS? I HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM ON MY YOUNG SON."
SWINNERTON